Board of Trade Journal

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Front cover photograph

'Mary Countess of Howe' (Detail) by Thomas Gainsborough by permission of the Iveagh Bequest from a recent issue of *The Masters* international art magazine which was launched in Australia and New Zealand during April. *The Masters* is published in England by Purnell & Sons Ltd., part of British Printing Corporation. (*See 'Selling Art to Australasia' on page* 182.)

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COMMERCIAL SERVICES FOR EXPORTERS—5

British design and the export market

By James Noel White, Deputy Director, Council of Industrial Design

This is the fifth in a series of articles on commercial and other organizations whose advice and services are valuable aids to successful exporting. An article on banks appeared in the issue of April 29, one on the work of chambers of commerce on May 20, one on insurance on May 27, and one on the Confederation of British Industry on June 24.

NOW THAT GOODS of fine modern design are available from an increasing number of countries, and competition in the many markets of the world is fiercer than ever, the need to improve British standards of design is a continuing challenge. The Council of Industrial Design, as the Government's chosen agent for encouraging the improvement of design in British industry, is able to contribute materially towards helping British manufacturers to win a reputation with overseas buyers for imaginative modern design.

Britain's best-known aid to explaining what is meant by good modern design is the permanent, selective exhibition of modern British consumer goods which is maintained at The Design Centre in the Haymarket, London. Here visitors from all over the world can examine some 1,100 products on display and refer to more than 10,000 items which are illustrated in Design Index, the CoID's record of well-designed British durable consumer goods in current production. Products recorded in the Index are shown in the photographic or sample form with full details of their manufacturer, specification and availability. New products, which can be submitted by manufacturers through the CoID's industrial officers, are considered weekly by special independent committees.

On average more than 2,500 visitors come to The Design Centre every day, and it is estimated that the number of trade visitors from overseas averages 200 each week. In an effort to encourage overseas trade visitors to make use of The Design Centre during their stay in this country, leaflets describing the services available to them are widely distributed abroad. During 1965 nearly 80,000 of these leaflets, translated into eight languages, were sent out through United Kingdom Trade Commissioners and Consuls, airlines and tourist offices, and banks and hotels, to draw attention to the assistance provided by the Council of Industrial Design to trade visitors who call at The Design Centre.

The Council of Industrial Design not only presents the trade visitor from abroad with an attractive display of products selected for their high standard of modern and imaginative design, but also it actively assists the foreign visitor by making introductions between the buyer in search of something original and the manufacturer who produces it. An inquiry card service is available to overseas trade visitors who may wish to contact any of the 1,600 manufacturers whose products have been selected for Design Index. When completed these cards are sent free of charge to enable the buyer to make an initial contact with the manufacturer, who will reply to the inquirer with the relevant information requested. A free local telephone service is also provided for trade visitors who wish to establish personal contact with manufacturers in the London area. When the trade visitor returns to his own country he can receive up-to-date information about new products selected for Design Index: a monthly list of new additions to Design Index is circulated free of charge to over 300 firms in all parts of the world.

Exhibitions overseas

The Council of Industrial Design not only caters for the trade visitors who come to London. It also takes the best examples of current British design abroad in order to win for Britain a reputation overseas for imaginative modern design. These exhibitions often take the form of displays of goods selected from Design Index which are arranged by overseas retailers. A most successful venture of this type, featuring products designed by young British designers, was recently organized by a large department store in New York during a British consumer-goods promotion. This display enabled the American public to examine a selection of modern imaginative design at the point of sale, and also brought to the attention of store buyers the less familiar modern aspect of British production.

British Weeks

In co-operation with the Board of Trade, the Central Office of Information and the British National Export Council's area committees, the Council of Industrial Design has participated in five British Week promotions both in Europe and in countries further

Mrs. Rose Koo, wife of the managing director of the Shui Hing Co. Ltd., Hong Kong, examining a display of modern British glassware at the Design Centre. A party of buyers from department stores in Hong Kong visited the Design Centre last year in preparation for the British Week in Hong Kong last March.

afield. A major design exhibition was organized in Milan in 1965 during the British Week: it had a record attendance of 180,000 visitors in nine days.

The Council of Industrial Design fully realizes that in creating a demand for British consumer goods in this way it is necessary to ensure that a local supply of products is readily available. In the case of Milan, the centre-piece exhibition was reproduced on a smaller scale in a large departmental store which stocked a considerable proportion of the goods. Products selected for the exhibition were also on sale in other shops in the city.

Opportunities for the commercial promotion of goods in this type of exhibition are planned into the initial selection for the exhibition. The choice of exhibits is based not only on a high standard of design, but also on the advice received from many sources on the suitability of goods to the particular market. With the collaboration of the Board of Trade and the commercial staff in overseas posts, manufacturers who already have agents in the country concerned are helped to find suitable retail outlets. Manufacturers without agents are encouraged to take advantage of the British Week promotions to break new ground and enter the market, and the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade will help them to arrange local representation for their products. During the design exhibition the information service provided by the Council of Industrial Design puts visitors in touch with those shops which have agreed to supply the goods on display. Trade inquiries are directed to the agent or representative.

Outward missions

The Council of Industrial Design has recently increased its assistance to exporters by organizing three missions abroad during 1966 which have qualified for financial assistance from the British National Export Council under their outward trade mission scheme. The first of these new ventures was to Oslo in connection with the Council of Industrial Design's participation in the British Trade Fair and Fortnight held in May. The second trade mission took place in April 1966 when representatives from five British firms visited Lyons and Paris in preparation for the Lyons British Week to be held in the autumn. This trade mission provided the participants with an ideal opportunity for strengthening existing commercial contacts and opening up new ones. With the assistance of the Board of Trade and overseas commercial posts, the Council of Industrial Design provided help to members of the mission wishing to establish personal contact with agents, prospective agents and central buying organizations in France. In Lyons itself, participants were able to visit and make a first-hand appraisal of possible retail outlets for their goods.

The Council of Industrial Design staff who accompanied the mission visited shops in Lyons to discuss plans for organizing linking displays in conjunction with the centre-piece design exhibition, so that the important connection between the stimulation of demand and the adequate assurance of retail supply would be maintained.

The third outward mission consisted of 22 designers and design executives from British carpet manufacturers who visited Munich to study design trends and influences in Germany. This very successful tour, organized by the CoID in conjunction with the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers, gave the designers the opportunity to see where British design could further contribute in this important and expanding export market.

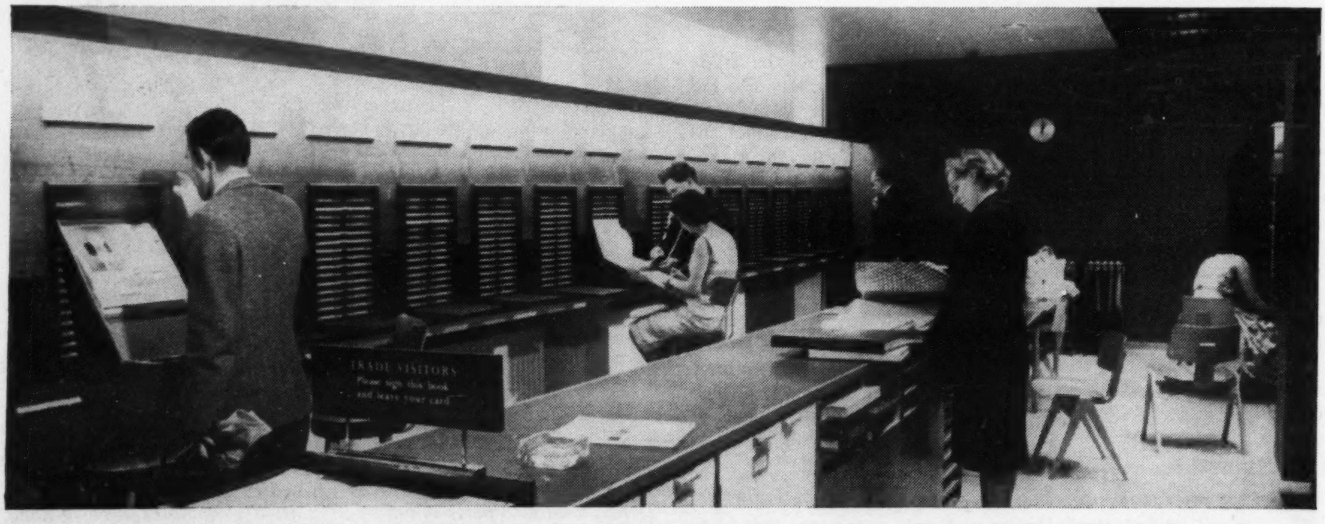
Future activities

The Council of Industrial Design is already looking ahead to 1967 and considering the prospects offered by the Board of Trade's invitation to participate in future British Week promotions. The announcement of a British Week to be held in Toronto will, it is hoped, encourage manufacturers who are eager to export or increase their exports to the North American continent. The Council of Industrial Design is grateful to the Board of Trade for yet another opportunity to assist manufacturers with imaginative, modern design products, by staging a design exhibition there. It is hoped that another trade mission will receive sufficient support to enable groups of Design Index manufacturers to visit Canada in the autumn to prepare the ground for the massive consumer promotion during British Week and to ensure that they have adequate representation and distribution over there.

Nearer home the Brussels British Week presents a challenge to British manufacturers to expand the exports of their products in Europe. In the particular case of Belgium this means a country which is already becoming interested in modern design and which has established a Design Centre of its own.

The introduction of the new Council of Industrial Design Awards to be given to capital goods and engineering equipment as well as to consumer products will open up new opportunities for further promotion overseas of Britain's already well-established reputation for modern engineering.

The CoID realizes that, in a world in which Britain's competitors continue to improve their design standards, Britain herself must establish a lead. The CoID exists to assist manufacturers and welcomes opportunities of promoting well-designed British products at home and abroad, for the most convincing argument in favour of sound design policies for British companies is successful commercial results. But new ideas need energetic promotion before they can be expected to bring in the profits.



The Design Index room in the Design Centre, which houses the CoID's illustrated and sample record of 10,100 *well-designed goods in current production.*

MOVING TO A DEVELOPMENT AREA — 7

Industrial development in North Wales

HOLYHEAD, the Anglesey town long dependent on transport as a means of livelihood for its 11,000 population, is playing an important part in the new industrial development of North Wales. As a rail and sea link with Ireland, the port has been of major strategic importance in war and peace for 150 years. A boom town before the first World War, Holyhead's dependence on transport became disturbingly clear between the wars when unemployment figures reached 40 per cent of the insured population. Although Holyhead is a busy passenger port with 800,000 through passengers a year, the town has put down a big welcome mat for industrialists who want to establish themselves in the area.

One of the striking success stories of post-war industrial expansion in Holyhead relates to Midland Electric Manufacturing Company of Birmingham. The company has established at Holyhead one of its five factories in the United Kingdom, producing cartridge fuses, insulated switchgear, motor control gear and electrical accessories. Towards the end of 1960 the company occupied a Board of Trade factory of 26,000 sq. ft. a mile from the centre of Holyhead and within a few hundred yards of the sea-shore, one of the most pleasantly located factories of the whole group. In January of 1961, Mr. Niall MacPherson, then Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, officially opened the factory and praised the company for its enterprise and foresight. 'You are vigorous and progressive tenants and nothing but good can come from your decision to settle in Anglesey,' he said.

Progress

The factory's expansion programme, completed in March of this year, is striking evidence of the company's vigour and progress. The factory has been increased by 42,000 sq. ft. providing employment for 250 more people over the next few months. Of the present 190 or so workers, two-thirds are women and one-third men.

Mr. E. Grice, manager of the Holyhead factory, said: 'As far as we are concerned coming to Holyhead has certainly been a success. We want skilled and semi-skilled personnel and we are naturally prepared to train people either at the parent factory in Birmingham or within our organization at Holyhead. We have always had valuable co-operation from the local officials of the Ministry of Labour and the Board of Trade in Wales'. When Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, visited the factory in October of last year, he said he had been very impressed with the happy spirit and co-operation between employer and employees.

Although Anglesey folk are often regarded as insular and somewhat wary of strangers the people of Anglesey have warmly welcomed the industrial expansion that has already taken place and are preparing the way for further growth, especially if a diversification of light industry is attracted to the island. In the words of Alderman the Rev. D. J. Mighanel Williams, chairman of the County Council, Anglesey, has not waited to be helped – the county council have helped themselves by laying down the basis for industrial expansion in the immediate post-war years by setting up a water board. In ten years water consumption has increased nearly five times from 200,000,000 gallons a year to 962,000,000 gallons.

An operator loading a 150-ton Bipel moulding press at the Holyhead factory of Midland Electric Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

As well as being aware of the vital need for water for new industry, the island authorities are also fully aware of the urgent need for training sufficient young apprentices for the new industries. Despite the skilled training of many hundreds at the nuclear station sites in recent years, it is felt that the lack of trained personnel must be overcome with the minimum of delay. This will ultimately decide how much new industry will come to Anglesey and North Wales, generally, in the next few years. It will also dispel for good the illusion that North Wales can only provide an abundance of water and unskilled labour.

Training

Technical colleges, trade unions and local industry are working together to achieve a more sophisticated industrial image of this part of Wales. In Anglesey itself comprehensive plans are under consideration for combining the College for Further Education at Llangefni with the Technical Institute at Holyhead. It is planned to bring the two technical establishments together at Llangefni. 'We are fully aware of the need to supply our new industries with skilled or trainable labour', said Mr. Idris Davies, Clerk to the County Council. 'Over the last 15 years more than 2,000 new jobs in industry have been created in Anglesey, with the establishment of 20 industrial units of varying sizes. I think this speaks for itself.'

Wylfa nuclear power station, said Mr. Davies, had a present labour force of 2,000, including approximately a half from Anglesey. 'With the run down of labour at Wylfa within the next few years we have set aside in our county plan the need for 800 additional new jobs', said Mr. Davies. 'School-leavers are also increasing and we are anxious to train as many as possible of these young people. We seem to achieve at least one medium size factory a year and, naturally, we want this rate to continue; if necessary slightly accelerated, so it is obviously very necessary that our technical training should keep pace with this expansion.'

The County Clerk also regards Anglesey's post-war industrial development from another aspect. He looks upon it as a challenge to the young executive, men like Mr. Grice of MEM who, through their Company's initiative, have accepted the challenge of establishing a production unit in a comparatively non-industrial area, and have made a success of the venture.

VISITS OVERSEAS OF UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

Advance factories in Northern Ireland

THE NORTHERN IRELAND Ministry of Commerce has continued its programme of advance factory building which is the largest it has ever undertaken. Forty-eight advance factories have already been completed and occupied. Six are at present ready for immediate occupation and 12 more are under construction.

In the area of Belfast, the capital and major port of Northern Ireland, current factory provision is at the two estates of Dunmurry and Adelaide. On the Dunmurry estate firms already in production include Grundig, Tilley Lamp, Wandleside Warren Wire and Dunellen, and two further factories of 18,000 sq. ft. and 30,000 sq. ft. are now available for letting. Adelaide is a new estate situated close to the centre of Belfast and factories of 70,000 sq. ft. and 50,000 sq. ft. in course of building will be completed in mid-1967. Also available in the Castlereagh district of Belfast is an existing factory of over 100,000 sq. ft. which has been extensively renovated and modernized by the Ministry of Commerce.

Advance factories are in course of building at a number of the towns close to Belfast. Those at Lisburn, Co. Antrim, are of 18,000 sq. ft. and 30,000 sq. ft., and the factory at Bangor, Co. Down, is of 50,000 sq. ft. Antrim, 17 miles from Belfast, is expanding rapidly, mainly as a result of the setting up of a nylon plant by British Enkalon Ltd. which already employs over 1,000 men. An advance factory of 30,000 sq. ft. at Antrim is due for completion early next year.

Northern Ireland's new city of Craigavon is to be based on the two existing towns of Lurgan and Portadown, each with a population of over 20,000. It is expected that the total population of Craigavon will have risen by 1981 to 100,000. Craigavon, which is connected by motorway to Belfast, has already attracted its first major new industry. The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. is to transfer its industrial rubber products plant to Craigavon and work on the new plant, which will employ 2,000 workers, is now under way. Four advance factories have been scheduled for Craigavon in the current programme. The first of these has already been allocated to the West German firm of Albert Stubbe for the manufacture of plastic injection moulding machinery. Two of the others, of 18,000 sq. ft. and 30,000 sq. ft., are almost completed and the third, of 70,000 sq. ft. will be completed early next year.

An advance factory of 50,000 sq. ft. will be ready for occupation by the end of the year at Londonderry, the port in the North-west of Northern Ireland. The factory is on the Maydown estate on the outskirts of Londonderry and there have been recent announcements of other extensive developments at Maydown. The du Pont company already had plants for the manufacture of Neoprene and Hylene and the company is now to build two new plants at Maydown for the production of Orlon and Lycra; these will bring du Pont's total employment at Maydown up to the 1,500 mark.

British Oxygen Chemicals Ltd., next door to du Pont, which has been manufacturing acetylene for du Pont's use by the coke and limestone process has now almost completed the installation of new plant for the purpose of producing acetylene from naphtha by the Wulff process. This will be the first plant of its kind in commercial production and will no doubt attract a considerable amount of attention when it goes on stream since it will also produce ethylene – one of the basic raw materials of modern industry.

Advance factories are also available or being built at a number of other towns. A 70,000 sq. ft. factory is available at the port of Larne, Co. Antrim, from which a large proportion of container traffic leaves Northern Ireland for Scotland and England. 18,000 sq. ft. factories are available at Magherafelt, Co. Londonderry, and Kilkeel, Co. Down, and similar factories are under construction at Omagh, Co. Tyrone, and Banbridge, Co. Down.

The Northern Ireland Government intends to maintain a high rate of building of advance factories and planning of other factories due to come forward this year and next year is already well advanced. The factories offered are of first class design and are equipped with facilities for heat and power. Rents, depending on size and location of factories, range from 1s. 6d. per sq. ft. to 2s. 8d. The Ministry of Commerce has built the factories with the aim of attracting predominantly male employing industries, particularly industries which will help to diversify the Northern Ireland economy. For projects which are regarded as exceptionally attractive the Ministry of Commerce may offer concessions on the rental terms in the early years of the tenancy.

Rolls-Royce Ltd. have recently taken one of the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce larger factories. This 75,000 square feet building at Dundonald, near Belfast, enables the Ministry to enlarge the factory very considerably in accordance with Rolls-Royce future plans.

The pace of industrial development in Northern Ireland has been quickening in recent years and a number of major new projects have been announced, the most recent being the decision of Rolls-Royce Ltd. to take over a Government factory on the outskirts of Belfast, with an employment target of around 2,000. Unemployment, however, is still relatively high and, with a rising population and some continuing decrease of employment in existing industries, particularly agriculture, Northern Ireland can still offer a readier availability of labour than other parts of the United Kingdom.

Cramlington's second advance factory

THE Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England and the Northern Regional office of the Board of Trade, announce that negotiations have been concluded for the acquisition of the second 'Advance' factory at Cramlington, Northumberland, by American Air Filter (Great Britain) Ltd.

The company, a recently formed British subsidiary of the American Air Filter Company, of Louisville, Kentucky, United States, will use the factory for the manufacture of air filter and dust control equipment. They have also recently expanded into the field of air pollution control, and intend to increase this aspect of their activities at Cramlington.

Mr. John W. Frazier, Managing Director of the Company's European interests, states: 'We are pleased to be contributing to the economic growth of the North-east by establishing a production unit in the Region. The closure of a British licensee in the South-east prompted us to look elsewhere, and our decision to develop in the North-east was assisted by assurances of the availability of highly skilled labour and good middle management. The availability of Technical Colleges for the continuing supply of technicians was another important point.

'We regard the North-east as the geographic centre of our business, and as we hope to export about 15 per cent of our production to EFTA countries, the Tyneside area is a logical jumping-off point.'

Vehicle plant for Scotland

A NEW COMPANY has been formed to manufacture and market a range of low cost, lightweight semi-trailers designed to be operated in conjunction with standard pick-ups and 15/20 cwt. chassis/cabs. The company, Peebles Engineering & Marine Company Ltd., has been registered with a head office in High Street, Peebles, and has purchased, in conjunction with the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) and the Hawick Town Council, a four acre site in Hawick for manufacturing purposes.

Removal of ban on exports of live animals and meat

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food arrangements have been made to remove the ban on the export of live cattle, sheep and pigs for slaughter and of meat which has been in force since May 21, 1966.

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 4) Order 1966, which came into operation on July 12, 1966, removes export licensing control on exports of 'meat, fresh, chilled or frozen (including edible offal) of bovine animals, sheep and swine', (except for exports to Southern Rhodesia which remain subject to licensing control).

For live cattle, sheep and pigs for slaughter applications for export licences can now be considered under similar arrangements to those which existed prior to May 18. Licences will be granted only for export to those countries which have given the required assurances.

Copies of the Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 4) Order 1966 will be obtainable from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1 and branches.

Inquiries (other than Press inquiries) about these changes should be addressed to the Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).

Note:

The temporary ban of the export of meat and animals for slaughter was imposed following the start of the seamen's strike. It was announced by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on May 17 and in the Board of Trade Press Notice 198 of May 18.

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by July 29.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.01	Bicyclo[2:2:1]hepta-2:5-diene.	As in previous column .	December 31, 1966	7015
29.14	2-Ethyl-2-hydroxymethylpropanediol tri-*n*-nonoate.	Trimethylol propane tripelargonate.	December 31, 1966	6866
29.25	*NN′*-Di-(4-chloro-3-trifluoromethylphenyl)-urea.	4:4′-Dichloro-3:3′-bis-trifluoromethyl-N:N′ diphenyl urea.	December 31, 1966	6792
73.02	Ferro-nickel	As in previous column .	December 31, 1966	9327

Note:

Interested parties will wish to note that the application published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 1 (page 9) under tariff sub-heading 29.31 should read 4:4′-Dihydroxydiphenyl sulphone.

The importance of the EEC Market

THE SIGNIFICANCE of the EEC as a trading partner of each of the EFTA countries is analysed in a new booklet, 'The Importance of the EEC Market to EFTA Countries', published by the EFTA Secretariat in Geneva. This booklet reproduces eight articles originally written for the EFTA Bulletin.

Copies of this booklet and of the monthly EFTA Bulletin can be obtained free of charge from the EFTA Information Centre, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2479/2480).

GKN/Birfield merger

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that they are referring the proposed acquisition by Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd., of Birfield Ltd., to the Monopolies Commission for investigation and report under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965. The Board of Trade do not propose to make use of their powers to hold up the merger or to impose conditions upon its completion during the period of the Commission's investigation. The Commission are being required to make their report within six months.

The Board emphasize that the decision to make a reference to the Monopolies Commission does not in any way prejudge the question of whether or not a merger is contrary to the public interest. It is for the Commission to report on this after investigation.

Notes:

The Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965, came into force in August 1965. It empowers the Monopolies Commission to investigate proposed or actual mergers following a reference by the Board of Trade.

Section 6 of the Monopolies and Mergers Act permits the Board of Trade to refer a merger to the Monopolies Commission in either of two cases:

(a) where the merger would lead to or strengthen a 'monopoly';
(b) where the value of the assets taken over would exceed £5 million.

The Commission are required to investigate the merger and to report to the Board of Trade on whether the merger operates or may be expected to operate against the public interest.

The GKN-Birfield merger has been referred under both criteria of the Act as it appears to the Board of Trade that it would intensify the monopoly situation in the supply of both transmission equipments and drop forgings and the value of assets involved exceed £5 million.

This is the fourth reference by the Board of Trade under the Act. The others have been:

(a) Merger of the British Motor Corporation and Pressed Steel. Report published January 25, 1966;
(b) Proposed acquisition of Associated Fisheries by the Ross Group. Report published May 24, 1966;
(c) Proposed acquisition of The Amalgamated Dental Co. Ltd. by either The Dental Manufacturing Co. Ltd. or The Dentists' Supply Co. of New York. This was referred to the Commission on February 10, 1966, for a report within six months.

Consideration of mergers by the BoT

IN CARRYING OUT their responsibilities under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965 the Board of Trade announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer the proposed acquisition of Massey's Burnley Brewery Limited by Charrington United Breweries Limited to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of that Act.

Note:

The Board of Trade announced earlier this year that they now proposed to publish their decisions in respect of mergers which they have considered under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965. Previously the Board of Trade had publicised their decisions only in those cases where a merger had been referred to the Monopolies Commission.

This announcement is the fifth under this new procedure.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; Brazennose St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 6977, Ext. 472.

Arrangements for imports of cotton textiles for the remainder of 1966

FOLLOWING the announcement by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons on July 8, (see page 143) a Notice to Importers (No. 1155) has been issued giving details of the arrangements for licensing imports of cotton textiles during the remainder of 1966.

These quota and licensing arrangements, which supersede those outlined in Notice to Importers No. 1132, will apply to yarn, woven fabrics and articles made of woven fabrics containing 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton and falling within the headings of Appendix A.

Imports from countries under Open General Licence, from Eastern Area countries and from Japan will continue to be subject to the arrangements set out in paragraphs 3-7 of Notice to Importers No. 1132.

India and Hong Kong

Imports from these countries will continue to be regulated by individual country quotas. These quotas will be as follows:

	India	Hong Kong
Yarn	5·75 mn. lbs.	3·15 mn. lbs.
Cloth and made-ups .	97·5 mn. sq. yds.	92·5* mn. sq. yds.

*Subject to a slight addition to allow for products not previously under control.

The quotas for India and Hong Kong will continue to be administered by the exporting country and export licences will still be required for shipment of cotton textiles to the United Kingdom. Import Licensing Branch will issue import licences direct to importers on receipt by the Board of Trade from the Hong Kong licensing authority or the Indian exporter of a copy of their export licence for a particular consignment. Subject to the agreed quota ceilings not being exceeded, import licences will be issued freely and automatically and no application need therefore be made by importers.

These quotas will be sub-divided into main groups and categories. Full details and levels of the Hong Kong arrangements may be obtained from the Hong Kong Government Office, 54 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Details of the Indian categorization will be announced shortly.

Global quota countries

Imports from all countries participating in the global quotas under the interim arrangements will be subject to a three-tiered system of quotas, (a) global quota, (b) country quota, (c) special country quotas, details of which are as follows:

(a) Global quota

Most of the global quota in 1966 has already been issued under the interim arrangements and imports for the remainder of 1966 will be against country and special country quotas (see below). There will, however, be an addition of six million square yards to the greycloth group of the global quota already issued. Holders of licences for greycloth under the interim arrangements may therefore apply for an increase of 13 per cent in their allocations.

(i) *Categorization*

The number of categories used under the interim arrangements has been reduced and the household textiles and the apparel main groups have been amalgamated. Appendix A lists the new groups and categories together with the corresponding tariff numbers to which these cotton textile restrictions apply. Holders of licences for categories which have disappeared may utilize their unused portions in the residual (called other n.e.s.) category of the same main group. Amendments will be made on request by Import Licensing Branch on production of the licence.

(ii) *Transferability*

Transfer from any particular category into the n.e.s. category of the same main group will be allowed. Holders of licences under the interim arrangements may so transfer all or any portion of their unused allocation. Such transactions can only be carried out by Import Licensing Branch on production of the import licence for amendment.

(iii) *Anticipation*

There will be no carry-over of entitlements from one year to the next. Licences will expire on December 31, 1966, and unused portions will lapse. However, importers may, if they wish, borrow from their 1967 allocation up to 8½ per cent of their current year's entitlement in particular categories.

(b) Country quotas

Countries recorded as having supplied imports to the United Kingdom market in any of the years 1962, 1963 or 1964 will receive a country quota equivalent to half of their average performance over these three years subject to a minimum quota of 10,000 sq. yds. The countries concerned and their main group quotas are listed in Appendix B. Where countries have only small entitlements under the finished cloth and made-up groups of their country quota, these amounts have been added to their special country quotas where appropriate.

(i) *Categorization, transferability and anticipation*

Country quotas will be broken down into the categories listed in Appendix A and category levels are being notified to exporting countries. In all respects, categorization, transferability and anticipation will be as for the global quota outlined above.

(ii) *Licensing of country quotas*

Import licences will be issued against an export authorization from the country concerned, subject to quota ceilings not being exceeded. These authorizations must include the name and address of the United Kingdom importer, full details of the products, category into which the goods fall, quantity (yarns in lbs., piece-goods in square yards and made-ups in numbers or dozens, value and actual yardage involved) and, where appropriate, the name of the ship or flight number.

(c) Special country quotas

Special country quotas of up to 500,000 square yards for finished cloth and made-ups are available for certain countries listed in Appendix B. In certain cases, these include small entitlements which have been transferred from the country quota (see paragraph 7(b)).

(i) *Categorization, transferability, anticipation and licensing*

These quotas will be only broadly categorized and will be subject to allocation by exporting countries. For this reason, no transferability will be necessary. The arrangements for anticipation and licensing will be the same as for country quotas above.

Exclusions from these arrangements

The arrangements covering imports for re-export, imports of hand-loom products and imports of goods made from British cloth as outlined in paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of Notice to Importers No. 1132 will continue unchanged. Consideration will be given to the replacement of material, other than yarn, imported under any of the quota arrangements announced above and re-exported or incorporated in goods for export. Similar facilities for yarn can only be granted with respect to exports in the form of yarn.

(Continued on next page)

Government Publications

required by customers in London may be obtained quickly from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1, or 423 Oxford Street. W.1

Inquiries

Importers having any queries on the operation of these arrangements should get in touch with Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7162).

APPENDIX A

	Relevant Tariff Headings
Group A – Yarn	
(1) Folded grey or finished	Ex 55.05, ex 55.06.
(2) Other	52.01, ex 55.05, ex 55.06.
Group B – Greycloth	
(3) Drills, jeans and gaberdines	Ex 55.09.
(4) Poplins	Ex 55.09.
(5) Other fabrics over 46 inches in width but not exceeding 60 inches	Ex 55.07, ex 55.08, ex 55.09.
(6) Other fabrics exceeding 60 inches in width	Ex 55.07, ex 55.08, ex 55.09.
(7) Other n.e.s.	Ex 55.07, ex 55.08, ex 55.09.
Group C – Finished cloth	
(8) Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics	Ex 55.08.
(9) Corduroys	Ex 58.04.
(10) Poplins	Ex 55.09.
(11) Other yarn-dyed piece-goods	Ex 55.09.
(12) Other bleached piece-goods	Ex 55.09.
(13) Other printed piece-goods	Ex 55.09.
(14) Other n.e.s.	Ex 55.09, 52.02, ex 55.07, ex 58.04, ex 58.10, ex 59.07, ex 59.08, ex 59.09, ex 59.11, ex 59.12, ex 59.13.
Group D – Made-up goods	
(15) Bed Linen	Ex 62.01, ex 62.02.
(16) Towels	Ex 62.02.
(17) Men's and boys' shirts	Ex 61.03.
(18) Men's, women's and children's nightwear and underwear	Ex 61.03, ex 61.04.
(19) Raincoats and other proofed garments	Ex 61.01, ex 61.02.
(20) Handkerchiefs	61.05.
(21) Men's and boys' coats, waistcoats and trousers	Ex 61.01.
(22) Other n.e.s.	Ex 61.01, ex 61.02, ex 61.04, ex 61.06, ex 61.07, ex 61.08, ex 61.10, ex 61.11, ex 59.14, ex 59.15, ex 59.16, ex 59.17, ex 62.02, ex 62.04, ex 62.05, ex 61.02, ex 61.09.

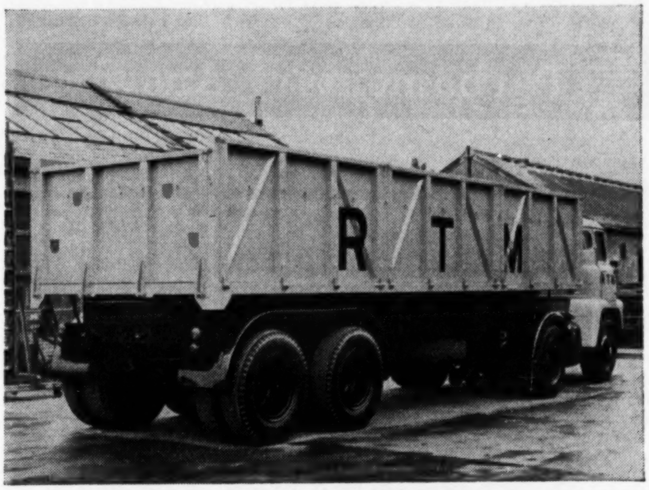
APPENDIX B

Country quotas and special country quotas

Country	Yarn '000 lb.	Greycloth '000 sq. yds.	Finished Cloth '000 sq. yds.	Made ups '000 sq. yds.	Special Country Quota '000 sq. yds.
Algeria	2	—	—	—	—
Brazil	—	3,209	—	—	88
British Honduras	—	—	—	—	77
Ceylon	8	—	—	—	—
Colombia	—	458	—	—	—
Cyprus	—	14	—	—	107
Formosa	—	2,166	—	—	333
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	375
Greece	270	53	—	—	62
Iran	—	—	—	—	10
Israel	686	10	150	131	500
Jamaica	—	327	—	370	500
Kenya	—	—	—	—	10
Lebanon	3	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	—	—	1,412	500
Malaysia	—	2,580	80	25	500
Malta	142	25	—	204	420
Mexico	—	470	—	—	—
Morocco	—	—	—	—	30
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	62
Pakistan	283	20,966	607	251	500
Senegal	—	—	—	—	10
Singapore	—	388	417	2,503	500
South Africa	—	—	—	353	500
South Korea	—	5,021	—	—	199
Spain	2,484	4,530	1,674	2,631	500
Surinam	—	29	—	—	—
Syria	4	—	—	—	—
Thailand	—	—	—	—	20
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—	42
Turkey	—	2,335	—	—	10
UAR	364	1,025	903	—	500
Yugoslavia	—	2,904	863	106	500

Inquiry into wool textile research

THE WOOL TEXTILE employers' organizations have decided, with the Wool Textile Research Council and the Wool Industries Research Association, on an investigation of the position of scientific research in the industry. The investigation will be carried out by Urwick Technology Management Ltd. and representative firms in the industry will be interviewed. Written communications will be welcomed through federations or, from non-federated firms, direct to the Secretary of the Steering Committee for Research, Wool Textile Research Council, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Hustlergate, Bradford, 1.



The first of an order for 15 15-ton Scammell drop-sided, steel-frame, general purpose trailers has left for Mali in Central Africa, coupled to a Leyland Super Comet. The order, worth approximately £85,000, also includes 11 25-ton trailers, six 25,000-litre tankers, and two 15,000-litre tankers, to be delivered to Routiers Transport, Mali.

Third International Tin Agreement

THE FIRST MEETING of the International Tin Council under the Third International Tin Agreement was convened in London on July 1, 1966 by the Government of the United Kingdom, with Mr. C. H. Baylis in the chair. Delegations to the Council were welcomed by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade. The Council expressed its appreciation of the role of Her Majesty's Government.

The following countries are members of the Third International Tin Agreement and were present at the meeting.

Australia, Austria, Belgium/Luxembourg, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of Nigeria and Thailand.

The council reappointed the officers of the Second Council: Mr. H. W. Allen as chairman; Mr. W. Fox as secretary; Mr. R. T. Adnan as buffer stock manager; Mr. A. Brooks as deputy buffer stock manager. The vice-chairman elected for the year 1966-67 were Mr. S. O. Soyode (Republic of Nigeria) and Mr. L. N. Rangarajan (India).

The contribution to the buffer stock due on the first day of the Agreement is £10 million (being the equivalent of 10,000 tons of tin metal on the basis of the floor price of £1,000 a ton in force on the date of entry into effect of the Agreement. This amount has been received.

The council also approved a resolution authorizing the chairman of the council to enter into arrangements, which had been provisionally drawn up by the council under the Second Agreement, to ensure the availability through a consortium of banks headed by Hambros Bank of borrowing facilities up to a maximum of £10 million for the purposes of the buffer stock.

In accordance with Article VI of the Third International Tin Agreement, the council has considered the prices in the Agreement. It has changed the floor price from £1,000 to £1,100 a ton and the ceiling price from £1,200 to £1,400 a ton. The new lower sector within the range is £1,100 to £1,200; the middle sector is £1,200 to £1,300; and the upper sector is £1,300 to £1,400. These changes come into effect immediately.

EFTA INFORMATION CENTRE

The Board of Trade maintains an EFTA Information Centre to answer general enquiries about the European Free Trade Association and to advise on sources of more specialized information. It also distributes literature free of charge, including the *EFTA Bulletin*, the EFTA Secretariat's monthly journal. Address: Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Exts. 2479/2480).

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

TUESDAY, JULY 5

Shortage of exports

Asked whether he was aware of the difficulties being caused to electrical contractors as a result of the present shortage of copper; and whether he would seek discussions with the Institute of Electrical Engineers with a view to the authorization of aluminium for small-wiring cables as a suitable substitute for use in house wiring, Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that electrical contractors generally were able to obtain their requirements of copper products. Producers and users of small-wiring cables were currently discussing the technical problems involved in using aluminium as well as copper for house wiring, and the Board of Trade were in close touch with the trade associations concerned.

THURSDAY, JULY 7

Proposals for reforming company law

The President was asked what consultations he intended to hold with representatives of industry, the professions and financial institutions on his proposals for reforming company law. Mr. George Darling said:

'The proposals will be drawn up in the light of the Report of the Jenkins Committee which took evidence from representative associations. I am ready to undertake further consultations with such associations where appropriate, but I cannot yet indicate what these consultations will be.'

Export officers in the Board of Trade

Asked how many export officers were employed by the Board of Trade; and how many had had experience in industry or sales management, Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that 83 officers were employed full-time on work of export promotion in the Board of Trade's nine Regional Offices. Some had had industrial or commercial experience, but he did not regard this as a necessary qualification.

Imports of gaming machines

Asked why, in view of the economic position, he had authorized the import of all types of coin or disc-operated amusement machines or parts, including gaming machines to the value of over £4 million in 1965, Mr. Roy Mason answered that imports of these goods from most countries were made under the Open General Import Licence: no specific authorization was needed.

Closure of Tubewrights Ltd. factory

Asked what representations had been received regarding the proposed closure of the factory of Tubewrights Limited at Kirkby, Lancashire, and what steps he was taking to ensure that this work was maintained on Merseyside, Mr. George Darling replied:

'The only representations my Right Hon. Friend received were from the Hon. Member. Much as I regret this closure, I have no reason to doubt the strength of the commercial reasons which led to it. I am, however, conscious of the needs of the Merseyside area, and I am pleased to announce that the way is now clear for my Department to purchase over 100 acres of land at Knowsley for industrial development. Construction of two advance factories, previously announced, for Merseyside, will begin there as soon as possible.'

International Tourist Year

Asked what proposals he had to co-operate with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations in its plans to make 1967 an International Tourist Year; and whether he would make a statement, Mr. Roy Mason answered that, in consultation with the British Travel Association, he was considering the recommendations in the Union's report of its plans. He could not yet say what action might be taken in Britain.

Import of rayon/cotton cloth from Korea and Formosa

A member asked whether the abnormal importation of rayon/cotton cloths from Korea and Formosa in the period November to March last conflicted with the import quota arrangements for cotton textiles; and what action had been taken, Mr. George Darling replied that these cloths were not covered by the import quota arrangements for cotton textiles. As to the last part of the question, the bulk of imports of man-made fibre piecegoods come from North America and from Western European countries. Imports were generally subject to a substantial tariff. He was, however, examining representations which had been made to him that some imports of these goods from some sources were a deliberate circumvention of the arrangements applying to cotton textiles.

Restrictive Trade Practices

Asked whether, in view of the facts revealed to the Restrictive Practices Court in the case of the tyre manufacturers he would now introduce legislation to make registrable agreements for the exchange of information with a view to preventing circumvention of the Restrictive Practices Act, 1956, and whether he would make a statement, Mr. George Darling said that the President intended to introduce legislation to deal with this loophole in the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, as soon as the Parliamentary timetable permitted.

New insurance companies

Asked what information he had on the recent growth of new insurance companies; whether he was satisfied that existing controls are adequate; and whether he would make a statement, Mr. George Darling replied that during the five years 1960-1964 57 companies registered in Great Britain commenced insurance business of classes covered by the Insurance Companies Act, 1958. A further 13 did so in 1965. The aggregate premium income of the 57 companies in 1964 was £13 million in respect of life assurance and £11 million in respect of other classes, as compared with £948 million and £1,095 million respectively for all British companies.

There had been few insurance company failures in recent years, but he was well aware of the need for constant vigilance. The Insurance Companies legislation needed modernization, and he intended in due course to put forward proposals for its amendment.

Fire, Auto and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.

The President was asked whether he would hold discussions with the British Insurance Association about the failure of the Fire Auto and Marine Insurance Company Limited and ask the Association to honour existing policies of motor insurance of that company for a period of three months. Replying, Mr. George Darling said that it would not be reasonable to expect insurance companies to give free cover to policy holders of Fire Auto and Marine Insurance Company Limited for three months. These policy holders should take out fresh policies with other insurers immediately.

Replying to a further question as to whether he would institute a full inquiry into the affairs of the Fire, Auto and Marine Insurance Company Limited to establish why that company had made an application to be wound up; and if he would make a statement, Mr. Darling said that if a winding up order was made, the Official Receiver would investigate the company's affairs. It was not therefore appropriate for the President to institute a separate inquiry or to discuss the causes of the failure at this stage.

Allocation of raw materials

The President was asked if he would make the allocation of imported raw materials dependent upon the export performance of individual companies, so as to drive production from the home market to exports; and if he would make a statement. Mr. Roy Mason replied that the Government did not allocate raw materials.

Development Areas

Asked how many industrial development certificates had been sought during the past five years within the Portsmouth area; and how many such certificates had been granted, Mr. George Darling replied that since July 1, 1961, 101 industrial development certificates each for more than 5,000 square feet had been issued for the Portsmouth, Fareham, Gosport and

Factories in Scotland

Asked how many advance factories had been designed for Scotland and how much factory building had been done in Scotland since October 1964; how many of them had gone to the central belt; how many had gone to the old development areas; and how many had been allocated to the north-east coast, Mr. George Darling gave the following information:

	Unit	Whole of Scotland	Central Belt	North East	Other development districts in Scotland
I Advance factories announced since October 1964 .	Number of factories sq. ft.	27 435,000	21 372,500	1 12,500	5 50,000
II Factory space for which financial expenditure has been formally approved since October 1964. (Includes extensions to existing factories as well as new factories).	Number of factories sq. ft.	52 1,688,246	49 1,658,049	1 11,270	2 18,927

Havant employment exchange areas, and seven applications had been refused. Two were still under consideration.

Asked whether East Anglia would now be classified as a special development area, Mr. George Darling said that the economic circumstances of this area did not justify adding it to the proposed Development Areas.

Nuclear power systems for Eastern Europe

Asked what progress had been made in offering supplies in nuclear power systems, including the advanced gas-cooled reactor, to Rumania and Czechoslovakia, and other Eastern European countries who had announced long-term nuclear power electrical supply policies, Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, replied that what Britain had to offer in this field was demonstrated to prominent Czechoslovak and Rumanian personalities during their visits here earlier this year, and British companies had been in touch with the Rumanian authorities about possible orders.

Import quotas for butter

The President was asked what basic import quotas for butter for 1966-67 he had agreed with overseas suppliers; and if he had retained the supplementary quota clause. Replying, Mr. Roy Mason said that the basic quotas for 1966/67 had been settled at amounts totalling 421,230 tons. Certain supplementary quotas had also been issued. The detailed figures were as follows:

	Basic Quotas	For countries authorized to send additional quantities	
		Basic Quantities for delivery April-November	Additional Quantities for delivery April-November
	Col. 1 (tons)	Col. 2 (tons)	Col. 3 (tons)
Argentina	6,000	—	—
Australia	66,700	—	—
Austria	1,830	1,000	400
Belgium	215	—	—
Bulgaria	805	405	250
Denmark	98,420	66,000	6,000
Finland	12,370	7,570	3,000
France	2,580	1,580	300
Hungary	1,720	1,050	180
Irish Republic	23,000	—	—
Netherlands	15,060	9,500	1,240
New Zealand	168,000	—	—
Norway	1,830	1,000	500
Poland	17,210	—	—
Rumania	325	200	2,400
Sweden	4,950	—	—
Uruguay	215	—	—
TOTAL	421,230		14,270

FRIDAY, JULY 8

Imports of cotton textiles

Asked whether he would make a statement about the final arrangements for the control of imports of cotton textiles, the President said: We have now completed prolonged discussions with most of the cotton textile exporting countries concerned at two successive meetings of the GATT Cotton Textiles Committee and in a series of bilateral meetings. In framing our final control scheme, I have taken careful account of the views which exporting countries have expressed to us, and I have gone as far as I could to meet them consistently with our declared objective of securing a total limit on our cotton textile imports from sources covered by country or global quotas.

'With effect from January 1 this year, imports from India and Hong Kong will be limited to the quotas which they held in 1962-1965, namely 11.5 million lbs of yarn and 195 millions yards of piece-goods and made-up articles from India; and 6.3 million lbs. of yarn and 185 million yards of piece-goods and made-up articles from Hong Kong.

'Imports from other affected countries will be limited to the average level of their total exports to us in the years 1962, 1963 and 1964 with a 10 per cent addition in the case of piece-goods and made-up articles. The totals are accordingly 8.5 million lbs of yarn and 131 million yards of piece-goods and made-up articles. Within these total figures each of these countries will be allocated a country quota equivalent to half of its individual average exports in those years; and for those countries which sent us finished cloth and made-up goods there will be a further small quota for such goods. The remainder of the amounts available will be open to all the countries affected, except of course India and Hong Kong, on a global quota basis. That is to say that licences for the balance can be used by importers to buy from any of the countries concerned.

'It is my intention that this scheme shall continue until 1970. But in 1967 and each year thereafter, the level of imports from affected countries will be increased by 1 per cent.

'Imports from affected countries will be divided into categories to prevent an excessive concentration on particular products or sectors of trade.

'Detailed information on the scheme will be circulated to the countries concerned and made available in a Notice to Importers, which is being issued today.

'I have made it clear to the British industry that these arrangements have been planned so that by 1970 the reorganization now proceeding, together with any other necessary measures, will enable it to face its overseas competitors as an efficient and viable industry; and the Cotton Board has agreed to participate in a major study of the means of promoting productivity to ensure that the breathing space provided by these measures is used to the best advantage.'

A notice on the arrangements for imports of cotton textiles appears on page 140.

Bank holidays in 1969

Asked what dates in 1969 would be allocated for Bank Holidays, in view of the necessity for those who had to make long term arrangements to have this information, Mr. George Darling answered that before deciding on changed dates for bank holidays in 1969 he would wish to study not only our experience with the move of this year's August bank holiday to the end of the month, but also any effects on next year's summer holiday pattern caused by the examinations for the General Certificate of Education being again advanced from July to June.

Fire, Auto and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.

Asked what steps he proposed to take to protect the policy holders of the Fire, Auto and Marine Insurance Company Limited; and if he would seek to amend the law to provide for a stricter financial qualification to set up motor insurance businesses in the future, Mr. George Darling said that announcements had been made advising policy-holders of this company to take out new insurance policies immediately for their own protection. He was considering what amendments to the Insurance Companies Act, 1958, may be desirable.

Asked why, in view of the evidence made available to them more than a year ago, the Board of Trade took no steps to prevent the sequence of events which led to the compulsory winding-up of the Fire, Auto and Marine Insurance Company, Lord Rhodes, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, said that the Board of Trade had been in constant touch with the company from the commencement of its business. Neither the information obtained from inquiries made of the company by the Board nor suggestions made to them from other sources would have justified the Board in making earlier use of their powers under the Insurance Companies Act, 1958. The reasons for the failure of the company would be fully investigated by the Official Receiver if the Court made a winding-up order against the company.

MONDAY, JULY 11

Motor insurance businesses

The President of the Board of Trade was asked whether he would circulate in the Official Report the names of new insurance companies formed in the United Kingdom since January 1, 1962, specifying which of these have, or are now, respectively, transacting motor insurance business. Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, replied, giving a list of 116 insurance companies which have entered the British market within the past five years. Of these, 40 were overseas companies, and 49 companies were known to be writing motor business. *The full list is given in Hansard.*

TUESDAY, JULY 12

Trade with New Zealand

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, said that the full text of the record of understandings reached was being placed in the Library of the House. (*See pages* 170-171).

Economic Trends

This publication has been prepared to meet the needs of those who want to follow the main trends of the economic situation in the United Kingdom. For this purpose it brings together the main statistical series covering employment, output, consumption, prices, trade and finance, in addition to an article on some aspect of these statistics. For each subject a short table gives the latest figures and a chart shows the way the figures have moved over the last few years. It provides material in a highly concentrated form from which the business executive, economist or journalist can make his own rapid assessment of the general economic situation.

Annual subscription
Price 7s. (by post 7s. 6d.)
Annual subscription £4 11s. 0d. including postage

HMSO

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

New Books

A History of the Modern British Chemical Industry, by D. W. F. Hardie and J. Davidson Pratt (380 pages. Pergamon Press, 21s.). This book is designed primarily as an historical introduction to a series of monographs which are to be published by Pergamon Press on specialized aspects of the chemical industry, in a series called *Chemical Industry with Special Reference to the United Kingdom.* This series is itself part of the same publisher's *Commonwealth and International Library of Science, Technology, Engineering and Liberal Studies.* The essential developments in British chemical manufacturing are outlined and it is shown how these have led to the present state of the modern industry. Particular emphasis has been laid on the purely British contribution to the inventive and other aspects of the subject. The techno-historical description is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the origins and 19th century development. The second deals with the transition to the modern phase, and this attempts to examine systematically the whole complex of factors which marked the change from the old, largely inorganic chemical industry, to that which emerged in this century. The third part traces the history of 20th century developments under the following headings: heavy inorganic chemicals, dyes and organic pigments, biologically-active chemicals, new materials and heavy organic chemicals. This general historical description is followed by a section giving brief historical summaries of the organisation of nearly two hundred of the main firms in the industry, and a final section describes the objectives and activities of some forty trade associations which serve the chemical industry. Data for both these sections were collected from the firms and organizations concerned in the latter half of 1964, but in the case of the section on firms, note has been taken of changes up to the end of September, 1965. Separate indices, adequately cross referenced, are provided to each of the three main sections of the work.

Private Enterprise in Developing Countries, by W. M. Clarke (59 pages. Pergamon Press, 7s. 6d.). The object of this study, commissioned by the Overseas Development Institute, is to examine the role of private enterprise in the underdeveloped world. It pays particular reference to the nature of the relationship which should exist between foreign industrialists and the developing country, if private industrial capital is to be attracted; and to the possibility of bringing public aid and private investment into partnership. Mr. Clarke, who is editor of *The Banker,* provides a brief historical analysis of overseas capital investment by the industrialised nations, and then explains the attitude of new nations to such investments. The various international solutions suggested for the protection of private investments abroad and encouraging the expansion of private capital are also covered. The study is published in *The Commonwealth and International Library* series.

British Aid: Statistics of Official Economic Aid to Developing Countries, 1966. Ministry of Overseas Development (37 pages. 10s., by post 10s. 6d., from HMSO and Government bookshops). This is the first issue of an annual publication which will provide figures on a calendar year basis for financial aid and technical assistance provided by the British government. The latest figures in this issue relate to 1965, and several tables include comparative figures for 1961 to 1964. The 24 tables comprise four tables showing aggregate aid; eleven tables devoted to technical assistance, covering persons working overseas, students and trainees, and costs; four tables with details of financial aid; and five country tables providing a country breakdown for disbursements of economic aid, publicly financed persons, volunteers, students and trainees, and technical assistance disbursements by type of aid. Apart from figures for aggregate financial aid and technical assistance, which are available from 1945/46 in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* and from 1960 in *Financial Statistics,* most of the figures published here have not previously been available. Appendices contain explanatory notes, definitions and abbreviations: classification of experts, trainees and students; and a list of the developing countries which have received official economic aid from Britain.

The Law of Weights and Measures, by John A. O'Keefe (786 pages. Butterworths, £6 17s. 6d.). The Weights and Measures Act 1963 consolidated, re-enacted and largely amended the law on the subject for the first time since 1878; and considerably extended the scope of the legislation affecting trade in prepacked goods. Together with the new regulations and orders made under it, the 1963 Act therefore effects a complete restatement of the written law on a subject which touches the interests of the whole population; and which is the daily business of buyers and sellers of goods, enforcement officers and lawyers. For those professionally concerned Mr. O'Keefe has provided the full text of the Act and the associated statutory instruments, with a commentary which is fuller than that appearing in any other book on the subject published since 1963. The book starts with a seventy-page introduction which outlines the history and nature of weights and measures administration, and its appendices contain a quantity of miscellaneous information on the subject likely to be of use to weights and measures inspectors. There are a twenty-page table of cases and a detailed subject index.

Housing Statistics, Great Britain. No. 1, March 1966 (To be published quarterly. 8s. 6d., annual subscription 36s. 4d. including postage, from HMSO and Government bookshops). Prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in collaboration with the housing departments of the Scottish Development Department and the Welsh Office, this new quarterly publication is the first to present housing statistics for the whole of Great Britain. Subjects to be covered regularly are new construction, improvement grants, slum clearance, housing loans, and fixed capital formation and value of output. A supplementary section contains tables which will not be published regularly. Among the subjects dealt with here, in the first issue, are the stock of dwellings, and rents and incomes.

Estimating and Controlling Engineering and Manufacturing Costs, by Tyler G. Hicks (272 pages. Industrial and Commercial Techniques Ltd., 30 Fleet Street, London, EC4. 70s.). The author is senior staff consultant of Martin & Tucker, an American firm of management consultants, and the approach is distinctly American. The manual is designed to assist those people concerned with cost control, especially in the precision, metalworking, electronics, and heavy engineering industries. One of its main values from the British point of view will be the explanations and applications given of such concepts as learning curves and value engineering. The document has been produced on ordinary duplicating paper with a spiral plastic binding.

Practical Public Relations, by Sam Black (290 pages. Pitman, 30s.), is the second edition of a book first published in 1962. It explains the true nature of public relations, as a means of communication and a method of promoting mutual understanding. The book is in four parts. Part 1 discusses the theory of public relations; Part 2 deals in detail with the different media available; Part 3 gives a number of case histories; and Part 4 contains an historical survey and an account of public relations as a career. An appendix gives the syllabus, and recent examination papers, of the examinations of the Institute of Public Relations. The new edition takes account of recent developments, particularly in the international sphere.

The National Wool Textile Export Corporation has issued to its members a price converter to assist exporters to the United States and Canada. The booklet, **British Price Converter for North America** (12 pages), contains tables giving instant conversion from pence per lb. to cents per lb. for prices ranging from ½d. to 175d. To provide for fluctuations in exchange rates, five tables covering a range of rates are given for each country. Copies of the booklet may be obtained free of charge from the National Wool Textile Export Corporation, Commerce House, Bradford 1.

Attitudes in British Management. A PEP Report (334 pages. Penguin Books, 6s.). Originally published with the title *Thrusters and Sleepers,* by Political and Economic Planning and Allen & Unwin, this book was reviewed in the *Board of Trade Journal,* of April 16, 1965, page 835.

Other publications

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION BUYERS GUIDE, 1966. 85 pages. Free from the Certification Marks Section, BSI, 2 Park Street, London, W1. Gives a list of the 1,400 manufacturers of 230 classes of industrial and consumer goods who are licensed to use the BSI Kite mark. It is arranged in BS S number order, with a subject index.

ENTOMA EUROPE. Manufacturers and Formulators of Chemicals and Chemical Products for the Agricultural and Horticultural Sector. Edition 1966-67. 424 pages. Bureau voor Bedrijfsdocumentatie (Economic Documentation Office). Available from Stamex International Booksellers, PO Box 248, Hilversum, Holland. £4.

LLOYD'S MARITIME ATLAS. 6th Edition. The Corporation of Lloyd's. 42s.

MINING ANNUAL REVIEW. 1966 Edition. 396 pages. *Mining Journal,* 15 Wilson Street, Moorgate, London, EC2. 27s. 6d., by post 30s.

MUSIC TRADE DIRECTORY AND GUIDE 1966/7. 168 pages. Tofts & Woolf (Publishers) Ltd., 614 Lansdowne Road, Woodford, London, E18. 16s.

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER OIL RESOURCES. A Study of Middle East Oil Concessions and Legal Change, by Muhamad A. Mughraby. 233 pages. Middle East Research and Publishing Center, Beirut, Lebanon. 51s. *Middle East Oil Monographs no. 5.*

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES DIRECTORY, 1966-1967. 350 pages. Benn Brothers Ltd. 60s.

STORES OF THE WORLD. Buyers and Buying Agents. Department Stores and some other Retail Outlets in Europe and the Common Market, Asia, Africa, Australasia and the Americas. Store Buying Agents [in] London, Europe, New York, Asia. 4th Edition. 608 pages. Newman Books Ltd., 68 Welbeck Street, London, W1. £10 10s.

YEAR BOOK OF TIMBER STATISTICS 1965. 20 pages. Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom, Clareville House, Whitcomb Street, London, WC2. 8s. 6d.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
July 21 .	**Machine tools, engineering and electrical equipment, miscellaneous stores.**	**Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Melton Mowbray, Leics.**	**Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel. Melton Mowbray 3081.)**

Machine tools: Oldfield & Scholfield boring, surfacing and screwcutting lathes; centre lathes, 4½ in. to 8½ in.; slotting machines; pillar and bench drills; chain and chisel mortising machines; instrument makers' lathes; bending, rolling and folding machines; planing and thicknessing machines; grooving machines; electric power hacksaws; woodworking machines.

Engineering and electrical equipment: Portable electric drills; heavy duty compressors; pneumatic tools; cylinder reborers and polishers; Landon re-tinning plant; steam cleaners; pneumatic concrete breakers; cement gun apparatus; pneumatic hammers drill; heat treatment furnaces and ovens; smiths' hearths and forges; welding kits and spares; tyre inflation and lubricating plants; mobile paint spraying plants; electric motors; carding machines; circular saw bench; air conditioners; electrical and test machines; battery chargers; copper heater units; electrical and radar equipment; oscilloscopes; Avo portable valve testers.

Miscellaneous stores: Warehouse tractors and stillage trucks; trailer vans and trailers; sewing machines; copying and aircraft cameras; lens; projectors; episcope; enlargers; plate drying tables; proving presses; generators; large assortment of photographic stores.

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
July 27 .	**Engineering, technical and electrical equipment, vehicle and aircraft spares, miscellaneous stores.**	**No. 16 Maintenance Unit, RAF, Stafford** .	**South & Stubbs (Dept. L), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331.)**

Engineering, technical and electrical equipment: Coventry Climax industrial forklift trucks (diesel engines); Conveyancer electric forklift trucks; aircraft trolleys; Onan and Coventry Climax generating sets; battery chargers; Planet industrial tractor with 4-cylinder petrol engine; Ruston Hornsby diesel stationary engines; 2 Keith & Blackman high efficiency blowers and exhaust units; 120 theodolites; 1,600 prismatic binoculars; prismatic and marching compasses; wireless receiving sets and equipment; amplifier units; switchboards and units; signalling equipment; telephone sets; microphones; teleprinters and equipment; radar and radio equipment.

Vehicle and aircraft spares: Rolls Royce, Leyland, Thorneycroft, Coventry Climax, Standard, Austin, Bedford, Rover Caterpillar spares; Land Rover, Triumph, Ford V8 and Austin engines; miscellaneous plant spares; aero engines spares including superchargers, fuel controls, magnetos; gearboxes, electric starters, fuel pumps, pressure pipes, temperature control units, valves, etc.; 14 tons scrap tyres; 5 tons mixed batteries; 15-ton lifting jacks.

Miscellaneous stores: Parachute metal fittings and nylon webbing; fire extinguishers; ball and roller bearings; aluminium boxes and containers; wooden crates and cases, including aero engine cases; wire rope 66 ft. lengths, 2½ in. circumference; cable; furniture, including single and double beds; chests of drawers; dressing tables; wardrobes; miscellaneous chairs and tables and other items of household equipment.

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
July 28 .	**Electrical equipment, clothing and textiles, miscellaneous stores including:**	**No. 25 Maintenance Unit, RAF, Hartlebury, Worcs.**	**Nock & Joseland (Dept. L), 65 Coventry Street, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053.)**

Transformers; invertors; convertors; generators; alternators; meters; motors; batteries; battery chargers; starter units; test equipment; fuel pumps; aircraft wheels; cameras; film and bromide papers; epidiascopes; bearings; Ford engines; rubber dinghies and dinghy equipment; lifting tackle; winches; hoists; greatcoats; jackets; blouses; trousers; khaki drill clothing; shorts; underwear, etc.; furniture; mattresses; carpets and a large quantity of miscellaneous stores.

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 3 .	**Vehicles, clothing and textiles, miscellaneous stores including:**	**Ordnance Depots in Northern Ireland** . .	**Osborne, King & Megran (Dept. L), 14 Montgomery Street, Belfast, 1. (Tel. Belfast 20233.)**

Land Rovers; Austin 'Champs'; Austin limousine; Ford 'Zephyrs'; Standard 'Vanguards'; Austin, Morris and Bedford trucks; Bedford teleprinter office truck; AEC 'Matador' tractors; Fordson 'Major' mechanical shovel; Morris water tanker (200 gallons); BSA 500 cc motor cycles; heavy duty cooking ranges; electrical equipment; motor vehicle spares; greatcoats; khaki drill trousers; blouses; boots and shoes; haversacks; carpets; curtains; mattresses; pillows; blankets; scrap brass, canvas, jute, rubber; mixed rags; furniture and kitchenware, etc.

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 9 & 10	**Commercial and private vehicles, earth moving equipment including:**	**Ordnance Storage and Disposals Depot, Ruddington, Notts.**	**Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. Nottingham 54272.)**

Limousines; saloon cars; estate cars; tippers; trucks; low loading trailers; cranes; breakdown trucks; refuellers; water tankers; Austin 'Champs'; Land Rovers; coaches; tractors; forklift trucks; heavy duty trailers and trucks, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only).

SALE BY TENDER

Road making plant including bitumen heaters and distributors; grit spreaders; road rollers and a bitumen mixing and drying plant (25 tons per hour).

Location: No. 2 Engineer's Stores Depot and Workshop, Liphook, Hants.

Miscellaneous plant including motor convertor sets; butt welding machine and equipment; dockside cranes; steel rolls.

Location: HM Dockyard, Portsmouth.

Applications for Tender Forms should be sent to Ministry of Defence (AD), Directorate of Sales, Sales 4 a ii, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tenders to be returned by 10 a.m. August 16, 1966. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only.

Machine tools: Single spindle automatics; boring, broaching, gear shaping, planing and hobbing machines; pillar drills; plain, internal, surface and centreless grinders; centre, capstan and turret lathes; horizontal, vertical and hydraulic millers; presses; threading, shaping and folding machines; guillotines, shears, etc.

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposals Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

Application for Tender Forms should be made to Ministry of Defence (AD), Directorate of Sales, Sales 4 b ii, Room 419, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tenders to be returned by 10 a.m. August 4, 1966. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1966	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
July 19 .	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Store, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworths, 6 Snow Hill (2nd Floor), Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Tel. City 1718 and 1828).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable from the auctioneers. View days: day preceding the sale and morning of the sale.

Advertisement of Company Meeting

WHESSOE

The Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of Whessoe Limited will be held on Wednesday, July 27, 1966, at 40 Broadway, London, S.W.1.

The following is an extract from the Review of the Chairman, Mr. John H. Lord, C.A., F.I.R.I., which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1966.

The Directors' Report states formally the changes which have occurred in the membership of your Board during the last year.

THE 1965/1966 RESULTS AND FINANCIAL POSITION

Having regard to the actual events of last year, with the many unsettling circumstances affecting every sector of our economy, your Board consider that the profit for the year at £947,000 after all deductions except taxation speaks well for the efforts of all concerned in your Group. The volume of work done increased over the previous year and our order book was 40% higher at the close as against the beginning of the year, and is considerably the highest figure ever achieved by the Group.

The most important feature of the year's working was the constant effort to anticipate and contain cost inflationary movements and pressures, and the continuation of these factors have greatly influenced the final results for the year. These difficulties are common today to most Companies in the Heavy Engineering Industry. The relatively small decline in this year's pre-tax profit for your Group is, we believe, of little importance compared to the very considerable increase in the orders we have achieved and are successfully continuing to achieve.

The Accounts for the year show an increased trading surplus at £1,286,400 compared with £1,238,900 for the previous year. The charge for Depreciation is £70,300 higher at £339,300 resulting from our greater expenditure on Fixed Assets of the Group. In consequence our Group Trading Profit after all charges except Taxation shows a small reduction of £22,800 at £947,000. Total Taxation with Corporation Tax at 40% absorbs £352,700 compared with £501,700 last year. As a result of this lower taxation burden the final Group Net Profit available for appropriation is £594,300 compared with the previous year's figure of £468,100 an increase of 27%.

FINANCE

You will have seen from the Balance Sheet at March 31, 1966 as compared with that of a year ago, that our surplus funds have been absorbed in financing increased working capital requirements and Capital expenditure on building extensions and additional plant and equipment. We have also had recourse to borrowing from the Company's Bankers. They are most co-operative and we have still further facilities available from them. Nevertheless with the rapid and extensive growth of our business, and having regard to the large volumes of orders in hand, we may be approaching the stage where further finance should be raised.

DIVISIONS AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Heavy Equipment. The orders received were the highest ever recorded and 19% higher than the previous year, excluding long-term Nuclear contracts which distort any comparisons.

The Darlington Works through-put was only slightly higher than the previous year. Shortage of skilled staff and operatives became more acute during the year.

Erection. The through-put of this Division increased considerably in spite of some major difficulties. Skilled labour shortages caused many problems and site erection costs noticeably increased. These factors considerably increased the final contract costs and in some cases seriously affected our ability to meet completion dates.

Project Engineering. This relatively new Division achieved considerable success in obtaining contracts for Gas Reforming Plants in addition to the Chemical Plant contracts previously obtained. Serious delays occurred in sub-contracted work on our Gas Reforming Contract at Reading and it is apparent that a loss will be incurred and with this in mind your Directors are maintaining the Provision for Contingencies.

The orders in hand for this Division represent a heavy contractual load for some considerable time ahead.

Light Products. The Division which has progressively expanded for some years achieved further highly successful records in orders, production and profits. Especially notable were the high level of orders for electrical and electronic equipment and the buoyant Marine Market for Gauges and Controls.

Plastics. This Division has had a difficult year and a further loss was incurred. The volume of enquiries continues to be encouraging with the undoubted widening of the market for plastic products. The production facilities have been expanded and, with the technical advantages of the products, improved results are expected.

Whessoe S.A.—Calais, France. This subsidiary Company again achieved satisfactory results for the year. Further expansion of machine shop facilities has been completed and turnover is increasing. New products should contribute to further progress.

Whessoe Engineering Ltd.—Port Harcourt, Nigeria. The political and labour difficulties in Nigeria during last year upset our expectations for this Company but the orders received were greater than in the previous year. Extensive assistance is now being given to the local management by the Production and Marketing Management and staff of the Parent Company. A further loss was incurred this year due largely to the low utilization of the facilities in Port Harcourt.

Express Tools Ltd.—Chessington, Surrey. This Company had another successful year and a higher profit was earned. A further concentration on products capable of production on machines requiring only semi-skilled labour is planned.

Whessoe (Ireland) Ltd.—Dublin, Eire. The rebuilding and the re-equipping of the plant at Finglas, Dublin, were substantially completed during the year and this Company is now able to undertake more advanced work not previously possible. Production and sales suffered from interruptions and the impact of the U.K. import surcharge. As a result the profits for the year were below our expectations. An improvement is confidently expected in the coming year.

W. Strikfeldt & Co. & Strico Company—Gummersbach, West Germany. These two allied Companies were acquired in November, 1965, the minority interest of 24% not purchased remaining with the previous two proprietors and managers.

The W. Strikfeldt Company operates agencies and Strico is a design and contracting Company for the supply of Capital plant mainly for the iron and steel industry. The two Companies own and occupy an excellent modern office block in Gummersbach.

Research and Development Division. In order to deal with the increasing scope and the vitally important work of this Division a major extension of the facilities is by now well advanced.

All the Divisions and subsidiaries of the Group are served by the Research and Development Division, in addition to extensive collaboration with customers and scientific institutions at home and overseas.

NORTH SEA NATURAL GAS

Shareholders will naturally wish me to make some reference to the North Sea Gas findings and continuing exploration. Until more is known about the composition and price of the Gas and the manner and timing of its utilization it is not possible to make any estimate of the impact upon your Company's activities in the immediate future. In the long term, however, the requirements for storage and processing on the one hand and the possible uses in the chemical industry on the other hand are being studied by us but we believe that the results can be only beneficial to your Company.

PROSPECTS

Our order book, at an all time high value, ensures a considerable work load for a longer period ahead than the Group has yet enjoyed. Efforts to obtain better margins on these orders and on orders we are currently obtaining have only been slightly successful. On the other hand the estimating of costs in the future more and more involves the risk of unpredictable inflationary factors which can more than wipe out any margin included in a tender or price. The uncertainties previously mentioned therefore are now not less but possibly greater, whether they be uncertainties in the national and international setting, or those of our own and the particular industries we serve. To meet these conditions I believe we have an excellent management, staff and works personnel, to whom great credit is due for the past year's performance and results; we have good premises, machinery and equipment; and our reputation for good design, techniques and performance stands higher than ever before.

In spite of the uncertainties, I think we may well maintain our growth and, subject to further unforeseen circumstances, achieve profits as good as for the past year. Your Board has every confidence in the future prospects of the Group and anticipates the maintenance in the current year of at least the present rate of dividend distributed.

WHESSOE LIMITED · DARLINGTON · CO. DURHAM AND 40 BROADWAY · LONDON S.W.1

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index .	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m. .	20,085	—	16,100	15,373	15,373	9,140	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1961 . .	113	114	121	116	111	100	130	130	138	138	123	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962 . .	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	134	142	125	+ 76	+ 33	+22	+14
1963 . .	118	119	135	130	119	103	132	108	144	145	132	+177	+ 89	+29	+55
1964 . .	124	128	144	139	123	106	153	121	170	184	151	+513	+332	+72	+47
1965 . .	127	132	152	147	125	108	159	132	168	189	157	+311	+199	+19	+57
1964															
3rd quarter .	124	128	146	139	123	106	155	121	179	184	153	+137	+ 77	+19	+17
4th quarter .	126	130	147	143	125	107	159	128	177	189	156	+108	+ 50	+30	+15
1965															
1st quarter .	128	132	150	146	127	108	160	138	168	191	158	+ 61	+ 49	—10	+12
2nd quarter .	126	131	151	145	123	107	158	127	172	184	159	+ 95	+ 83	— 5	+ 7
3rd quarter .	127	132	153	148	124	108	156	131	160	187	155	+117	+ 71	+21	+20
4th quarter .	129	133	155	151	126	109	161	130	170	195	157	+ 38	— 4	+13	+18
1966															
1st quarter .	..	134	..	..	..	110	..	137	165	..	..	..	+ 58	N/C	+17
1965															
November .	..	133	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December .	..	134	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966															
January .	..	134	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February .		133				109									
March . .		135				110									
April . .		134*				110									
May . .						111									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR				IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average (seasonally adjusted)	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices											at current prices		
Base of index .	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands				1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m. .	..	..	—		—	—	—					3,836	3,250	
1961 . .	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 14
1962 . .	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 93
1963 . .	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	— 5	..	130	130	+105
1964 . .	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	+77	..	148	136	—406
1965 . .	165	121	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	+44	..	150	145	—136
1964														
3rd quarter .	153	113	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·0	149·4	359	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—124
4th quarter .	162	124	127·6	+4·5	109·9	126·3	150·9	330	228	—14	—34	149	139	—103
1965														
1st quarter .	169	121	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·8	306	233	+ 5	— 5	143	141	— 18
2nd quarter .	166	127	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·2	304	288	+55	+33	152	141	— 70
3rd quarter .	163	117	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	284	— 4	+ 6	153	147	— 56
4th quarter .	165	121	133·5	+4·6	111·5	130·5	161·9	305	255	—29	—34	153	151	+ 8
1966														
1st quarter .	164	122*	134·4	+4·3	113·7	131·4	165·9	279	260	+ 5	— 5	159	153	—39
2nd quarter .					116·9*	132·7*		282	295	+35	+33			
1965														
November .	165	124	133·5	+4·5	111·4	130·5	162·1	301	253	—12	—16	156	153	..
December .	165	121	134·1	+4·5	111·9	130·7	162·6	304	246	— 7	—11	153	155	..
1966														
January .	165	122*	134·3	+4·4	113·0	130·9	165·0	285	245	— 1	— 1	158	146	..
February .	165	121*	134·4	+4·5	114·1	131·3	165·4	277	260	+15	+ 6	159	159	..
March . .	164	122*	134·7	+4·3	113·9	131·9	167·2	274	274	+14	+10	158	153	..
April . .	164*	123*	136·3	+3·6	116·2*	132·6*	167·8	279	289	+15	+14	157	153	
May . .			137·2	+3·9	117·1*	132·8*	167·8	277	296	+ 7	+ 9	163	155	
June . .					117·3*	132·8*		290	300	+ 4	+13			

* Provisional. † Not seasonally adjusted.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

Prices increase in the second quarter

PRICES OF MATERIALS and fuel used in manufacturing industry rose further in the second quarter. The provisional index was 2 per cent higher than in the first quarter and nearly 5 per cent more than a year earlier. Most of this increase occurred in the non-food group of industries, reflecting the sharp rise in copper prices, the index for the food manufacturing industries was little changed from the first quarter and about 1½ per cent up on the second quarter of last year.

Output prices rose at a slightly faster rate in the second quarter. The provisional indications are that they were about 1 per cent higher than in the first quarter. The rise in the index of home market sales of the products of all manufacturing industry had moderated during the second quarter of last year and between then and the first quarter of this year it rose by about 1¼ per cent. Together with the 1 per cent increase in the second quarter, output prices have risen, therefore, by 2¼ per cent since the second quarter of last year. Both the food and non-food sectors of manufacturing industry contributed to this rise in prices.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry

The provisional index for materials and fuel used by the food manufacturing industries for June fell back by almost half a point, mainly due to the decline in the world price for raw sugar. The average for the second quarter was, however, little changed from the first quarter. In the non-food sector there was virtually no change in the provisional index for the chemicals industries but the index numbers for each of the other broad groups of industries were significantly higher than in the first quarter. Compared with a year earlier prices of materials and fuel used in the chemicals industries, and in the paper industries, were on average a little lower, but the provisional index numbers for the other groups of industries were all higher ranging from an increase of 1½ per cent for the timber industries to some 11 per cent for the electrical machinery industry (due largely to the very big increase in copper prices).

The index numbers for construction materials and for house building materials also rose significantly in the second quarter.

Output of broad sectors of industry

There were price increases in a number of products of the food manufacturing industries during the second quarter and these were only partially offset by a fall in the price of refined sugar. The provisional index was about 1 per cent more than in the first quarter and 2½ per cent higher than a year earlier. In the non-food sector of manufacturing industry the provisional index for the chemicals industries was little changed from either the first quarter or from the second quarter of last year. Each of the other broad groups of industries rose further, however, the largest increase on the first quarter and on a year earlier was in the iron and steel industries. The cost of new construction also rose further in the second quarter and was some 5 per cent more than in the second quarter of last year.

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc.?*

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the JOURNAL.

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1. Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1965			1966		1965			1966					
		2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	107·6	106·9	108·1	110·2	112·4*	107·2	107·8	108·9	110·0	110·4	110·3	112·1*	112·6*	112·6*
	Basic materials	103·2	102·3	103·5	105·8	107·4*	102·8	103·2	104·1	105·6	105·9	105·9	106·9*	107·6*	107·6*
	Fuel	141·1	141·8	143·4	144·1	151·4*	141·6	143·3	143·8	143·8	144·5	144·1	151·4*	151·4*	151·4*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.	110·9	110·5	111·5	113·7	116·9*	110·7	111·4	111·9	113·0	114·1	113·9	116·2*	117·1*	117·3*
	Basic materials other than fuel	105·7	105·0	106·0	108·3	110·8*	105·5	105·9	106·4	107·6	108·8	108·7	110·0*	111·1*	111·4*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	102·2	100·3	102·0	103·9	103·6*	101·5	101·6	103·4	104·6	103·5	103·5	103·8*	103·7*	103·3*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	118·1	117·1	116·9	117·1	117·2*	116·6	116·9	117·0	117·3	117·4	116·8	117·4*	117·4*	116·9*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	140·4	140·6	142·5	146·6	151·5*	140·7	142·7	143·4	145·0	147·1	147·6	151·1*	151·7*	151·8*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	130·8	131·2	133·8	139·0	145·9*	131·3	134·0	135·1	137·2	139·7	140·1	144·2*	146·4*	147·1*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	93·8	94·3	96·3	96·6	98·9*	93·6	96·5	96·7	96·0	96·3	97·7	98·9*	98·9*	98·9*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	119·8	120·3	120·6	121·0	121·6*	119·9	120·6	120·8	120·8	121·0	121·2	121·7*	121·5*	121·7*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	115·0	115·2	113·3	113·2	114·7*	115·0	112·9	112·7	113·0	113·2	113·3	114·5*	114·8*	114·7*
Order XVII	Construction materials	130·3	130·9	131·4	131·9	134·1*	130·3	131·4	131·6	131·5	131·9	132·4	133·8*	134·1*	134·4*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	131·5	132·2	132·6	133·3	134·9*	131·7	132·6	132·8	132·8	133·2	133·8	134·6*	134·9*	135·3*

*Provisional figure.

2. Output of broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1965			1966		1965			1966					
		2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	128·4	129·1	129·7	130·9	132·0*	128·6	129·7	130·2	130·3	131·0	131·4	131·8*	132·0*	132·1*
	Home market sales	129·8	130·4	130·9	131·8	132·9*	130·0	130·9	131·3	131·4	131·8	132·3	132·7*	133·0*	133·0*
Orders IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	127·7	128·6	129·3	130·5	131·8*	127·9	129·3	129·5	129·8	130·6	131·1	131·7*	131·8*	131·9*
	Home market sales	129·2	129·9	130·5	131·4	132·7*	129·3	130·5	130·7	130·9	131·3	131·9	132·6*	132·8*	132·8*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	120·3	120·1	121·1	122·3	123·4*	120·2	120·5	122·4	121·7	122·5	122·7	123·0	123·5*	123·6*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	108·3	108·1	108·0	108·9	109·0*	108·2	108·0	108·0	108·4	109·0	109·3	109·1*	109·1*	108·9*
	Home market sales	109·7	109·3	109·2	109·9	109·8*	109·7	109·2	109·3	109·7	110·0	110·1	110·0	109·9*	109·6*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	131·7	132·2	132·1	132·5	136·4*	131·8	132·0	132·3	132·4	132·6	132·4	136·2	136·4*	136·4*
	†Home market sales	136·7	137·2	137·1	137·2	142·1*	136·9	137·1	137·1	137·1	137·2	137·2	141·8	142·1*	142·3*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	111·7	111·3	112·0	112·9	113·5*	111·5	112·2	111·8	112·4	112·8	113·4	112·9*	113·7*	113·8*
	Home market sales	109·8	110·2	111·0	111·4	111·9*	109·5	111·1	111·1	111·2	111·3	111·5	111·7*	111·9*	112·0*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	115·1	115·7	116·3	117·3	118·4*	115·3	116·3	116·6	117·2	117·3	117·6	118·6	118·3*	118·8*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	121·7	122·9	123·5	124·3	125·0*	122·0	123·6	123·7	124·1	124·3	124·6	124·9*	124·9*	125·1*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	118·7	118·6	119·0	119·9	120·3*	118·7	119·1	119·4	119·6	120·0	120·1	120·3	120·3*	120·2*
Order XVI	New construction‡	133	134	136	139	140*	133		136			139			140*

*Provisional figure. ‡Index of building costs figures relate to average for the quarter.

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES, *continued*

3 (a). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom—1954=100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the annual article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 25, 1966. (monthly averages)

	1965		1966		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Coal†	152·1	158·5	172·0	169·4*	169·4*
Slates	183·9	183·9	183·9	183·9	183·9
Salt	110·7	111·0	110·6	110·6	110·6
Flour	117·3	117·3	117·3	117·3	119·2*
Sugar, refined	111·3	113·1	111·5	111·2	108·3
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	111·1	110·8	111·3	111·3	111·6*
Beer	127·0	127·5	128·3*	128·3*	128·3*
Tobacco and cigarettes	154·6	154·6	154·6	154·6	154·6
Hard coke	177·0	177·0	186·5	186·5	186·5
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	122·7	122·7	122·7	122·7	122·7
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9
Lubricating oils and greases	128·9	130·0	130·0	130·0	130·0*
General chemicals	100·8	101·2	103·0	103·1*	103·1*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	64·1	62·7	59·0	57·9*	57·9*
Pharmaceutical preparations	101·6	101·7	102·9	102·8*	102·8*
Toilet preparations	142·1	142·5	146·5	147·3	147·4*
Paint for building and decorating	116·3	116·2	116·7	116·7	116·7
Soap	156·2	154·7	154·7	154·7*	154·7*
Soapless detergents	106·4	106·4	106·4	106·4*	106·4*
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	74·8	74·8	74·6	74·5*	74·5*
Steel sheets	135·6	135·2	140·5	140·5	140·5
Tinplate	125·3	127·2	131·7	131·7	131·7
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	136·5	136·6	141·2	141·5	141·5
Steel tubes	142·5	144·2	148·6	§149·4	151·3
Iron castings	149·5	150·9	154·8	155·4	155·5
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	145·2	145·2	151·2	151·9	151·9
Rolled	136·3	136·3	141·6	142·2	142·2
Castings	144·1	144·1	146·6	150·7	152·8
Forgings	138·3	138·3	§138·3	138·3*	138·3*
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	138·7	177·3	221·9	197·5	195·2
Photographic paper and films, etc.	126·0	126·1	126·4	126·4	126·4
Spectacles, etc.	130·2	140·4	140·4	140·4	140·4
Dental goods	141·3	142·7	142·9	143·1	144·0*
Gramophone records	138·5	138·5	146·5	146·5	146·5
Domestic electrical appliances	101·9	101·6	102·7	102·8	102·9
Perambulators, etc.	128·0	128·0	130·5	130·5*	130·5
Tools and implements	151·4	152·1	154·7	155·8	156·1*

	1965		1966		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Cutlery	136·1	136·1	137·5	138·5*	138·5*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	140·3	140·3	144·8	148·0	148·0*
Spoons and forks	156·6	157·8	161·4	165·8*	165·8*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	163·3	163·3	163·3	163·3	163·3
Domestic hollow-ware	156·6	162·6	158·5	170·5	170·5*
Domestic gas appliances	113·2	113·2	113·5	113·5	113·5
Cotton yarn	97·9	§97·4	98·2	98·8	99·3
Spun rayon yarn	107·4	105·4	103·3	103·3	103·3*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	126·3	124·3	127·6	127·6	127·6
Cotton cloth	106·0	107·0	107·0	107·0	107·0*
Linen	130·9	135·8	136·2	137·2*	137·2*
Rayon and acetate fabric	119·8	120·8	121·0	121·0*	121·0*
Wool tops	77·9	84·4	81·7	82·6	82·6
Worsted yarns	90·7	95·9	97·5	98·0	98·2*
Harris tweed	108·3	111·8	111·8	115·3	115·3
Serge cloth	93·3	101·7	103·3	103·6*	103·6*
Jute yarn	128·9	125·5	134·2	134·2	134·2*
Jute piece-goods	132·1	129·1	141·9	141·9	141·9*
Rope, twine and net	122·1	121·3	119·6	119·6*	119·5*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	§100·8	101·4	102·0	102·6*	102·3*
Carpets and rugs	127·8	127·9	127·6	128·6*	128·8*
Canvas goods and sacks	110·6	116·7	121·3*	121·3*	121·3*
Leather for footwear	110·8	117·6	127·6	127·1*	127·1*
Travel goods	127·8	128·9	132·3	136·2	136·8
Made-up clothing	114·7	116·1	117·5	117·6*	117·6*
Weatherproof outerwear	104·6	106·5	106·2	106·2*	104·4*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	117·7	118·0	119·3	119·3*	119·5*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	111·8	113·5	116·6	117·0*	117·3*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	112·6	113·9	114·8	114·8*	114·9*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	114·9	115·9	119·6	119·4*	119·9*
Refractory goods, including bricks	149·8	150·0	150·2	150·2*	150·2*
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	§133·5	133·5	133·9	134·4*	134·4*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works.*	§140·5	140·5	140·8	141·2*	141·2*
Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered.*	119·3	119·3	120·0	120·0	120·0
Electrical porcelain	132·8	137·6	137·6	137·6*	137·6*
Domestic china and earthenware	148·1	150·8	151·3	152·9*	154·2*
Glass (other than containers)	136·5	137·6	139·5	140·8*	142·7*
Glass containers	130·7	130·7	130·7	130·7	130·7

* Provisional figure. † This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month. § Revised figure.

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3 (a) (*Continued*). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom—1954=100

(monthly averages)

	1965		1966		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Cement, delivered	124·5	131·0	128·0	128·0	128·0
Abrasive paper and cloth	132·1	132·1	132·1	132·1	132·1
Cast stone and cast concrete products	118·1	118·5	118·9	118·9*	118·9*
Home-grown hardwood	106·5	107·7	107·2	107·5*	107·5*
Domestic furniture	123·4	126·0	126·8	126·8*	127·0*
Bedding, etc.	118·0	118·5	121·3	121·3	121·3*
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	124·9	127·3	129·1	129·1*	129·1*
Paper and board	115·0	115·1	115·4	115·4*	115·4*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.	119·9	122·0	123·0	123·0*	123·0*
Wallpaper	138·0	138·0	138·0	138·0	138·0
Paper bags	123·2	123·2	124·5	124·5	123·3
Manufactured stationery	123·7	123·9	126·3	126·3*	126·3*
Other manufactures of paper and board	112·1	112·1	114·4	114·4*	114·4
Rubber tyres and tubes	127·0	130·0	130·0	130·0	130·0
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	121·9	121·9	122·4	122·4*	122·4*
Rubber footwear	135·0	135·0	135·4	135·4	135·4
Linoleum and felt base	142·0	142·0	148·2	150·8	151·4
Brushes and brooms	142·8	143·0	145·1	145·1	145·1*
Toys and games	126·3	127·1	131·7	131·7*	131·7*
Sports equipment	137·2	139·4	143·9	143·9*	143·9*
Pens and pencils	115·4	115·7	116·0	116·0*	116·0*
Other stationers' goods	133·4	133·4	133·4	133·4	133·4
Plastic mouldings	106·0	106·2	105·8*	105·8*	106·7*

* Provisional figure.

3 (b). Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom—1954=100

(monthly averages)

	1965		1966		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Hides and skins	94·3	107·3	141·7	142·8	141·1*
Imported	101·5	114·9	157·1	157·8	154·5*
Native	83·4	96·0	118·7	120·1	120·7*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	125·6	125·6	125·6	125·6	125·6*
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	190·9	221·4	278·2	242·7	247·4
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	104·9	113·3	105·5	98·5	97·5
Nickel, refined, delivered	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9*
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent, settlement price	208·3	195·1	189·7	185·9	177·5
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	145·8	140·4	129·2	125·2	125·9
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	115·4	105·4	101·9	100·8*	100·8*
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	129·8	107·4	102·3	98·8	98·8*
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	103·0	88·4	89·9	99·7	99·7*
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	62·8	64·1	71·6	71·6	72·3
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	108·0	102·5	100·8	102·1	98·8
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	71·9	82·0	104·7	104·7	104·7
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	157·0	157·8	161·1	161·5*	161·5*
Cotton, raw	70·5	70·0	68·5	68·5	68·9
Jute, raw, 'Export Firsts', c.i.f. Dundee	147·3	144·6	164·9	170·9	160·9
Jute, raw, 'Export Lightnings', c.i.f. Dundee	148·3	136·8	166·6	167·2	164·3
Silk, raw, delivered mill	133·2	145·7	157·8	144·0	150·1*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	109·7	94·9	93·4	98·0	98·0
Wool, raw	75·6	84·2	87·1	87·1*	87·1*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	86·7	90·7	90·2	89·7	89·7*
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	75·7	86·2	90·6	90·7	90·7
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	69·3	76·9	83·7	83·7*	83·6*
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	115·1	115·6	117·0	117·2*	117·6*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	115·5	116·3	116·5	116·4	116·5
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	118·5	118·4	118·7	118·7	119·2
Woodpulp, imported	104·4	101·0	100·7	100·9	100·8

* Provisional figure.
† L.M.E. mean of buyers' and sellers' prices at close of morning session.

NOTES ON WHOLESALE PRICES

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 102, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7246 or 7216.

The notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954=100) *are published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February* 25 1966.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

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HMSO

Machine tool orders and deliveries–April 1966

THE MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY report that in April 1966 total deliveries of machine tools were valued at just under £10¼ million, and net new orders at £13 million. Thus orders outstanding rose by over £2 million to £106¾ million, the highest volume – after allowing for price increases – for three and a half years.

Home market

Home deliveries, at £9 million and net new orders at just under £8½ million, seasonally adjusted, were below the average for the previous six months. Too much importance should not be attached to one month's figures especially when, as in this case, they followed the exceptionally high figures for March. In the first four months of 1966, home deliveries were 16 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1965, but net new orders were only 4 per cent higher than at the same time last year when orders were subject to a temporary set back.

There was a further rise in home orders outstanding to £77½ million, representing between 8 and 8½ months' work, but this rise was largely due to seasonal factors. On average orders now barely exceed deliveries and with increased output this should mean that delivery times have shortened.

Export market

Export deliveries in April were under £2½ million, seasonally adjusted, the lowest monthly figure for nearly 5 years, after allowance for price increases. This result reflects the fall in orders received in the second half of last year. Net new orders for export on the other hand, at £3¾ million, seasonally adjusted, continued to rise and are rapidly approaching the high level of early 1965. Orders outstanding are climbing back to the 1965 level of £29 to £30 million and at the end of April represented about 10½ months' work at current rates of delivery.

Taking home and export markets together deliveries seem to be flattening out with the rise in home deliveries now no more than offsetting the fall in export deliveries. However, the latter can be expected to improve later in the year as a result of the recent improvement in export orders, so that if home deliveries are maintained the overall total should begin to rise again.

Total orders are now recovering from the lower levels at the beginning of the year but, in contrast to 1965, with the export market rather than the home market providing the main stimulus.

Table 1. Metal working machine tools orders and deliveries: recorded figures (1)

£'000

	Deliveries			Orders outstanding (end of period)			Net new orders (2)		
	Total	For export	Home	Total	For export	Home	Total	For export	Home
1958	83,915	20,751	63,164	54,384	16,075	38,309	59,798	17,465	42,333
1959	78,768	18,552	60,216	55,892	15,740	40,151	80,276	18,217	62,058
1960	94,936	24,310	70,626	105,703	24,296	81,407	144,747	32,868	111,879
1961	115,713	28,627	87,086	116,916	32,088	84,829	126,926	36,420	90,509
1962	127,172	35,471	91,701	88,266	34,691	53,576	98,522	38,074	60,449
1963	114,162	39,188	74,974	69,025	29,156	39,869	94,920	33,653	61,267
1964	121,709	37,801	83,908	86,573	29,527	57,046	139,257	38,172	101,085
1965 (3)	141,289	40,704	100,585	104,195	28,860	75,335	157,702	39,616	118,086
1963 1st quarter	31,837	10,742	21,095	78,874	31,468	47,406	22,444	7,519	14,925
2nd quarter	28,165	9,426	18,739	74,618	30,281	44,337	23,909	8,239	15,670
3rd quarter	26,644	9,444	17,200	70,403	30,410	39,993	22,429	9,573	12,856
4th quarter	27,516	9,576	17,939	69,025	29,156	39,869	26,138	8,322	17,816
1964 1st quarter	31,471	10,222	21,249	70,949	27,658	43,292	33,395	8,723	24,672
2nd quarter	28,017	8,524	19,493	74,848	28,941	45,907	31,916	9,808	22,108
3rd quarter	28,798	8,119	20,679	81,307	30,176	51,131	35,258	9,354	25,904
4th quarter	33,423	10,936	22,487	86,573	29,527	57,046	38,689	10,287	28,402
1965 1st quarter (3)	36,837	11,343	25,494	91,438	29,079	62,359	40,492	10,473	30,019
2nd quarter	34,200	11,138	23,062	96,687	29,741	66,946	39,449	11,800	27,649
3rd quarter	33,641	9,522	24,119	102,342	29,651	72,690	39,297	9,432	29,864
4th quarter	36,611	8,701	27,910	104,195	28,860	75,335	38,464	7,910	30,554
1966 1st quarter*	39,061	9,348	29,713	104,375	27,774	76,601	39,240	8,261	30,979
2nd quarter									
3rd quarter									
4th quarter									
1965 January (3)	11,116	3,637	7,479	91,614	29,915	61,699	14,948	3,603	11,345
February	12,182	3,808	8,374	91,874	29,189	62,685	12,442	3,081	9,361
March	13,539	3,899	9,640	91,438	29,079	62,359	13,103	3,789	9,314
April	10,433	2,991	7,442	93,638	29,860	63,779	12,634	3,772	8,862
May	11,754	3,473	8,280	95,907	30,768	65,139	14,022	4,382	9,641
June	12,014	4,673	7,341	96,687	29,741	66,946	12,793	3,647	9,147
July	10,943	3,121	7,822	102,737	29,961	72,776	16,993	3,341	13,652
August	9,847	2,838	7,009	104,442	30,098	74,344	11,552	2,975	8,577
September	12,852	3,563	9,288	102,342	29,651	72,690	10,751	3,116	7,635
October	10,841	2,719	8,122	104,272	30,013	74,259	12,772	3,081	9,691
November	12,538	2,913	9,624	104,808	29,575	75,233	13,073	2,475	10,598
December	13,232	3,069	10,163	104,195	28,860	75,335	12,619	2,354	10,265
1966 January*	11,085	2,528	8,557	105,268	29,233	76,036	12,158	2,900	9,258
February*	11,965	3,097	8,868	105,068	28,297	76,771	11,765	2,161	9,603
March*	16,011	3,724	12,288	104,375	27,774	76,601	15,318	3,200	12,118
April*	10,644	2,209	8,435	106,755	29,163	77,592	13,024	3,598	9,426
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									
January-April 1965	47,270	14,335	32,936	93,638	29,860	63,779	53,126	14,245	38,881
January-April 1966*	49,705	11,557	38,148	106,755	29,163	77,592	52,264	11,859	40,405
Percentage change	+ 5	— 19	+ 16	+ 14	— 2	+ 22	— 2	— 17	+ 4

*Provisional.

(1) Figures have been rounded off to the nearest final digit and there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the totals shown.

(2) Figures are derived from deliveries and the change in orders on hand during the period.

(3) Between December 1964 and January 1965 there is a small increase (under 5 per cent) due to the inclusion of additional firms.

Table 2. Metal working machine tools orders and deliveries: Seasonally adjusted (1)

£'000

	Deliveries			Orders outstanding (end of period)			Net new orders (2)		
	Total	For export	Home	Total	For export	Home	Total	For export	Home
1958	83,915	20,751	63,164	54,874	16,117	38,757	59,799	17,461	42,338
1959	78,768	18,552	60,216	56,441	15,762	40,679	80,335	18,197	62,138
1960	94,936	24,310	70,626	106,804	24,259	82,545	145,229	32,807	112,492
1961	115,713	28,627	87,086	118,058	31,969	86,089	126,967	36,337	90,630
1962	127,172	35,471	91,702	88,946	34,397	54,549	98,061	37,899	60,162
1963	114,162	39,188	74,974	69,728	28,981	40,747	94,944	33,772	61,172
1964	121,709	37,801	83,908	87,785	29,461	58,324	139,766	38,281	101,485
1965 (3)	141,486	40,844	100,643	105,832	28,803	77,029	159,533	40,185	119,348
1963 1st quarter	29,669	9,891	19,778	80,277	32,659	47,618	21,000	8,153	12,847
2nd quarter	28,889	10,015	18,874	74,512	30,412	44,100	23,124	7,768	15,356
3rd quarter	28,022	9,880	18,142	70,114	29,571	40,543	23,624	9,039	14,585
4th quarter	27,582	9,402	18,180	69,728	28,981	40,747	27,196	8,812	18,384
1964 1st quarter	29,226	9,452	19,774	72,085	28,683	43,402	31,583	9,154	22,429
2nd quarter	28,718	9,128	19,590	74,805	29,031	45,774	31,438	9,476	21,962
3rd quarter	30,181	8,468	21,713	81,364	29,341	52,023	36,740	8,778	27,962
4th quarter	33,584	10,753	22,831	87,785	29,461	58,324	40,005	10,873	29,132
1965 1st quarter (3)	34,203	10,480	23,723	92,712	30,165	62,547	39,128	11,183	27,945
2nd quarter	35,056	11,836	23,220	96,576	29,831	66,745	38,920	11,502	27,418
3rd quarter	35,292	9,937	25,355	102,791	28,844	73,947	41,508	8,951	32,557
4th quarter	36,936	8,590	28,346	105,832	28,803	77,029	39,977	8,549	31,427
1966 1st quarter*	36,073	8,569	27,503	105,643	28,811	76,832	35,883	8,578	27,306
2nd quarter									
3rd quarter									
4th quarter									
1965 January (3)	10,937	3,583	7,354	91,989	29,855	62,134	15,141	3,977	11,164
February	11,805	3,579	8,226	91,424	29,543	61,881	11,240	3,267	7,973
March	11,460	3,318	8,142	92,712	30,165	62,547	12,748	3,940	8,808
April	11,227	3,328	7,900	93,591	30,879	62,713	12,107	4,041	8,066
May	11,728	3,626	8,102	96,243	31,492	64,751	14,379	4,239	10,140
June	12,101	4,883	7,218	96,576	29,831	66,745	12,434	3,222	9,212
July	11,020	3,087	7,933	101,666	29,753	71,913	16,110	3,009	13,101
August	12,012	3,496	8,516	102,667	29,422	73,245	13,013	3,164	9,849
September	12,261	3,355	8,905	102,791	28,844	73,947	12,385	2,778	9,608
October	11,308	2,658	8,650	104,243	29,310	74,933	12,760	3,124	9,636
November	12,782	3,109	9,673	104,778	28,939	75,839	13,317	2,738	10,579
December	12,846	2,823	10,023	105,832	28,803	77,029	13,900	2,688	11,213
1966 January*	10,904	2,490	8,414	105,746	29,174	76,572	10,818	2,862	7,956
February*	11,622	2,910	8,711	104,427	28,641	75,786	10,302	2,377	7,925
March*	13,547	3,169	10,378	105,643	28,811	76,832	14,763	3,339	11,424
April*	11,412	2,457	8,955	106,453	30,158	76,295	12,222	3,804	8,418
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									
Average of the latest 3 months (4)	12,194	2,845	9,348	106,453	30,158	76,295	12,429	3,173	9,256
Average of the previous 3 months* (4)	12,177	2,807	9,370	105,746	29,174	76,572	12,678	2,763	9,916
Percentage change	N/C	+1	N/C	+1	+3	N/C	—2	+15	—7

*Provisional.

(1) The figures have been rounded off to the nearest final digit and there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

(2) Figures are derived from deliveries and the change in orders on hand during the period.

(3) Between December 1964 and January 1965 there is a small increase (under 5 per cent) due to the inclusion of additional firms.

(4) Orders outstanding refer to end of 3 month periods.

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United Kingdom overseas trade figures

THE UNITED KINGDOM overseas trade figures for June had not been released when the *Board of Trade Journal* went to press on July 12. Full details, with tables, will be published in next week's issue.

The May figures, with tables and charts, were given on pages 1416 - 1419 of June 24 issue.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.

Black and white prints. *These should be 'action' photographs showing U.K. goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination.*

Photographs of U.K. businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.

Turnover of the catering trades, laundries, dry-cleaners and hairdressers in May

THE CATERING, laundry, dry-cleaning and hairdressing trades all continued to show increases in turnover in May compared with a year earlier, much in line with the average increases for the first four months of the year.

Catering trades

The total turnover of the catering trades in May was 7 per cent higher than a year earlier. This was the same rate of increase as shown in the first quarter of 1966, but a little above the increase recorded in April (6 per cent). Each of the broad kinds of business shown separately in Table 1, except canteens, showed an increase of 7 per cent in turnover compared with a year earlier. The takings of canteens, probably because of the Whitsun holiday, which fell in May this year, showed an increase of only 1 per cent.

Laundries and dry-cleaners

In May the total turnover of laundries and dry cleaners was 4 per cent higher than a year earlier, a rise similar to the average for recent months. The figures for both kinds of business reflect the fact that this period of the year, perhaps in part at least because of the Whitsun holiday, is usually the busiest for laundries and dry-cleaners; the latter, in particular, show turnover in May well above the average for the year.

Hairdressers

The turnover of all hairdressers in May continued to show much the same rate of growth as in earlier months, being 4 per cent above that for May 1965. The receipts of men's hairdressers rose by 5 per cent compared with a year ago, and of women's, etc., hairdressers by 4 per cent.

Table I. Catering trades

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

1964 = 100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1964)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL CATERERS: (£1,985 million)	1964	100	84	101	115	101	82	81	87	91	103	107	118	119	108	100	93	108
	1965	106	88	108	119	107	85	88	90	101	105	116	123	124	113	108	98	114
	1966	100(b)	94				91	92	97	107	111							
	1965	+6	+5	+7	+4	+6	+3	+8	+4	+11	+1	+9	+4	+4	+4	+8	+5	+6
	1966	+7(c)	+7				+7	+5	+8	+6	+7							
Licensed hotels and holiday camps (£286 million)	1964	100	67	105	140	88	61	63	75	84	103	124	146	152	126	104	76	84
	1965	105	71	111	146	94	64	69	77	92	102	133	153	158	130	112	80	89
	1966	85(b)	74				69	71	82	95	109							
	1965	+5	+5	+6	+4	+7	+5	+10	+3	+10	Nil	+7	+5	+4	+3	+8	+6	+7
	1966	+5(c)	+5				+7	+2	+7	+3	+7							
Restaurants, cafes, etc., and fish and chip shops (£521 million)	1964	100	84	103	118	95	80	82	88	92	104	110	120	127	110	98	94	95
	1965	106	89	110	125	103	86	88	91	101	104	121	127	134	116	107	99	102
	1966	99(b)	93				91	91	97	104	112							
	1965	+6	+6	+7	+6	+8	+6	+7	+4	+10	Nil	+9	+5	+6	+6	+9	+6	+8
	1966	+5(c)	+5				+6	+3	+6	+3	+7							
Public houses (£1,033 million)	1964	100	85	99	110	106	86	82	88	90	103	103	114	112	104	99	95	120
	1965	106	89	107	114	112	87	89	90	103	104	113	118	116	109	108	99	126
	1966	102(b)	97				94	96	100	111	112							
	1965	+6	+4	+8	+4	+6	+1	+9	+3	+14	+1	+10	+3	+3	+5	+9	+5	+5
	1966	+8(c)	+9				+8	+7	+10	+8	+7							
Canteens (d) (£145 million)	1964	100	99	100	94	107	99	101	98	103	100	97	93	86	101	106	111	105
	1965	104	107	102	96	112	106	107	108	101	110	97	96	91	100	109	117	111
	1966	109(b)	110				109	109	111	104	111							
	1965	+4	+8	+2	+2	+5	+7	+6	+10	—1	+10	Nil	+3	+5	—1	+3	+5	+6
	1966	+2(c)	+2				+3	+2	+3	+3	+1							

(a) The periods covered by the monthly index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The May 1966 period was the four weeks from May 1, 1966 to May 28, 1966; the May 1965 period was from May 2, 1965 to May 29, 1965.

(b) Index number for period January to May 1966.

(c) Percentage change for period January to May 1966, compared with corresponding period of 1965.

(d) Includes catering contractors; outside catering contractors are included with restaurants, cafes, etc.

Table II. Laundries and dry-cleaners

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

1961 = 100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1961)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL LAUNDRIES AND DRY-CLEANERS (£107 million)	1963	110	106	114	113	107	100	103	114	112	118	112	116	107	115	114	110	99
	1964	115	110	120	116	112	109	111	109	119	119	120	119	111	117	119	114	106
	1965	121	114	124	124	120	111	114	117	120	129	124	127	121	124	128	122	113
	1966	124(b)	121				112	122	127	121	135							
	1965	+5	+4	+4	+7	+7	+2	+2	+8	+1	+8	+3	+7	+9	+6	+8	+7	+7
	1966	+5 (c)	+6				+2	+7	+8	+1	+4							
Laundries (£67 million)	1963	109	108	111	110	107	104	107	112	107	113	112	114	105	112	112	110	100
	1964	114	112	117	114	112	114	112	109	116	115	120	117	110	114	116	115	107
	1965	119	116	121	121	119	115	116	118	115	126	121	124	118	120	125	122	113
	1966	122(b)	121				116	122	123	118	129							
	1965	+5	+4	+3	+6	+7	+1	+3	+8	Nil	+10	+1	+6	+8	+5	+8	+6	+6
	1966	+3 (c)	+4				+1	+6	+5	+2	+3							
Dry-cleaners, etc. (£40 million)	1963	112	104	119	117	107	92	98	117	119	126	114	119	111	120	117	110	96
	1964	116	107	125	120	113	100	110	109	126	127	122	122	114	123	124	114	104
	1965	123	111	130	130	122	103	111	117	128	135	127	132	126	132	134	123	112
	1966	127(b)	121				106	121	134	127	144							
	1965	+6	+4	+4	+9	+8	+3	+1	+7	+2	+6	+5	+8	+11	+7	+8	+8	+8
	1966	+7 (c)	+9				+3	+9	+14	—1	+7							

NOTE: The kinds of business covered by these statistics are those included in Minimum List Heading 885 and most of those in 886 of the Standard Industrial Classification. See notes (a), (b) and (c) to Table I.

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

United Kingdom balance of payments in the first quarter of 1966

Figures published in the June issue of *Economic Trends* (HMSO price 7s. 0d.) show that the fluctuations in the United Kingdom balance of payments from quarter to quarter which were a feature of last year continued into the first quarter of this year. The identified deficit on current and long-term capital transactions was £99 million. The recorded increase in net short-term liabilities to overseas (the adverse balance of monetary movements) was only £22 million. The unusually large positive balancing item of £77 million, which reconciles these two figures, is thought on this occasion to denote the possibility that the £99 million will be somewhat reduced by later revisions. The deficit in the first quarter contrasts with a position of near balance in the fourth quarter of last year. Because the quarterly results have been so irregular, it is more meaningful to compare the last two quarters with the previous two. On this basis the balance of payments as a whole showed a considerable improvement.

Imports rose faster than exports in the first quarter, and the deficit on visible trade increased from £34 million in the fourth quarter to £77 million in the first quarter, seasonally adjusted. Net invisible earnings, also so adjusted, at £38 million, were much the same as in the previous quarter, though a little above the average rate last year. The balance on current account, seasonally adjusted, was a deficit of £39 million (unadjusted £26 million).

The net outflow of long-term capital increased sharply, to £73 million. Outward direct investment, which had been low in the fourth quarter, rose slightly above the average for 1965. There may have been some anticipation of further restrictions on overseas investment. Inward direct investment was unusually low. This probably reflected temporary tax considerations and perhaps also the United States balance of payments measures. On the other hand, although foreign sales of United Kingdom securities were slightly larger in the first quarter than the fourth, there was an appreciable increase in United Kingdom sales of foreign securities.

The reserves increased by £203 million. This was after a transfer from the Government's dollar portfolio amounting to £316 million and after repayment of £169 million under the FRB swap facility. Other changes in the United Kingdom's short-term assets and liabilities resulted in a net increase in liabilities of £78 million, the net total of monetary movements being adverse by £22 million.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts, 1960 and 1964, durıng the week ended Friday, July 8, 1966.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				British	
The Blue Max	Br/E 31487	155	July 6	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Productions Ltd.
Fortress of Deva	Br/E 31493	17	July 8	Brenner Film Distributors	Armada Productions.
Look at Life Series 30:					
Market by the Danube	Br/E 31494	9	July 8	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
Pathe News 66-53	Br/E 31400	7	July 8	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 66-54	Br/E 31401	8	July 8	,, ,,	,, ,,
Movietone News 1934	Br/E 31331	7	July 8	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1934A	Br/E 31332	7	July 8	,, ,,	,, ,,
				Foreign	
The Wandering Wind	F 31479	21	July 4	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Corp.
Mirror of Spain	F 31480	16	July 4	,, ,,	,, ,,
Getting Ahead	F 31481	6	July 4	,, ,,	,, ,,
Two my Two	F 31482	6	July 4	,, ,,	,, ,,
The Outside Dope	F 31483	6	July 4	,, ,,	,, ,,
Race with the Wind	F 31484	8	July 4	,, ,,	,, ,,
Ski Boom	F 31485	8	July 4	,, ,,	,, ,,
I Want My Mummy	F 31486	6	July 4	,, ,,	,, ,,
The Wonderful World of the Brothers Grimm	F 31488	118	July 6	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Cinerama Inc.
One of Our Spies is Missing	F 31489	91	July 8	,, ,,	Arena Productions Inc.
The Cat's Me-Ouch	F 31490	6	July 8	,, ,,	Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Inc.
Jerry-Go-Round	F 31491	6	July 8	,, ,,	,, ,,
Hold On!	F 31492	86	July 8	,, ,,	Four Leaf Productions Inc.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER:

The playing time of the film 'Laurel and Hardy's Laughing 20's' (F 30976) registered on December 28, 1965, has been amended to 60 minutes.

The playing time of the film 'Four Degrees West' (Br/E 30423) registered on June 15, 1965, has been amended to 25 minutes.

CORRECTION TO THE REGISTER:

In the list of films registered during the week ended Friday, July 1, 1966, the title of the film 'The Ravishing Idiot' (F 31473) should read 'A Ravishing Idiot' and the maker's name of the film 'Slave Trade in the World Today' should be G.E.S.I.. Cinematografica, and C.I.A.S., Rome, and Les Films Agiman, Paris.

TURNOVER, *continued*

Table III. Hairdressers

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier (a) 1961 = 100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1961)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total all Hairdressers (£97 million)	1963	106	99	109	107	109	93	98	106	109	110	109	113	105	105	108	106	113
	1964	109	104	111	110	112	101	104	107	110	111	110	113	109	109	108	110	117
	1965	112	106	114	114	115	103	105	108	114	113	114	116	115	112	112	111	122
	1966	112(b)	110				105	108	114	115	118							
	1965	+3	+1	+3	+3	+3	+1	+1	+1	+4	+1	+3	+2	+5	+3	+4	+1	+4
	1966	+3 (c)	+4				+3	+2	+6	+1	+4							
Men's hairdressers, and men's hairdresser-tobacconists (£24 million)	1963	107	100	106	110	112	99	99	100	102	107	108	115	106	109	108	107	119
	1964	111	105	109	115	116	109	104	102	107	110	111	119	114	111	112	111	123
	1965	115	109	112	119	121	111	108	107	108	111	117	121	118	117	118	113	131
	1966	114(b)	112				114	110	112	114	117							
	1965	+4	+4	+3	+3	+5	+2	+4	+5	Nil	+1	+6	+1	+4	+5	+5	+2	+7
	1966	+4 (c)	+3				+3	+2	+4	+6	+5							
Women's hairdressers, and men's and women's hairdressers (£73 million)	1963	106	99	110	107	108	90	97	108	111	111	109	112	105	104	107	106	111
	1964	109	104	111	109	110	99	105	109	112	111	110	111	108	108	106	109	114
	1965	111	105	114	112	113	100	105	108	117	114	113	114	114	110	110	110	118
	1966	112(b)	109				102	107	115	115	118							
	1965	+2	Nil	+3	+3	+3	+1	Nil	—1	+5	+2	+2	+3	+5	+2	+4	Nil	+3
	1966	+3 (c)	+4				+2	+3	+6	—1	+4							

Note: The kinds of business covered by these statistics are those included in Minimum List Heading 889 of the Standard Industrial Classification.
See notes (a), (b) and (c) to Table I.

Sales by wholesale textile houses

SALES BY WHOLESALE textile houses in May showed a decrease of 2 per cent on a year earlier. This compares with a decrease of 7 per cent in April and an increase of 1 per cent in March. The value of stocks at the end of May was 1 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Notes:

These statistics are prepared by The Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 4444).

Total sales and stocks

Index numbers (average 1950 = 100) and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

	Value of Sales (Total Home Trade)		Value of Stock (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1964 Year	112	+4	..	..
1965 Year	113	+1	..	..
1965 2nd quarter	103	+2	137	+2
3rd quarter	113	+2	149	—2
4th quarter	138	Nil	118	—5
1966 1st quarter	100	+2	146	—3
1965 May	104	+6	144	+3
June	93	—4	137	+2
July	79	Nil	143	+1
August	102	+4	154	—1
September	158	+1	149	—2
October	148	—5	135	Nil
November	141	+3	131	—2
December	125	+3	118	—5
1966 January	71	+4	124	—4
February	92	+2	142	—4
March	138	+1	146	—3
April	104	—7	140	—2
May	103	—2	143	—1

Percentage of corresponding values for 1965.

Analysis by Department

	Sales		Stocks (b)
	May 1966	January 1 to May 31	May 1966
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	91·5	105·8	107·8
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	99·7	102·5	110·1
Women's underwear	93·4	94·0	89·9
Women's hose and children's socks	103·8	97·7	67·6
Women's millinery	87·9	91·7	112·3
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	90·4	102·2	114·1
Children's wear	96·6	97·7	93·3
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	107·0	104·3	101·4
Gloves	104·3	98·9	74·1
Piece-goods and nets	91·0	98·5	100·9
Household textiles	97·7	97·3	98·4
Floor-covering, furniture and hardware	100·9	100·3	107·5
Grand total (a)	98·5	99·2	99·5

Notes: (a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings. (b) Values at cost.

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Commercial representatives overseas

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the list of British Representatives which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 24:

GERMANY: *Delete* the entire entry

Substitute –

GERMANY – Mr. S. L. Edwards, Minister (Economic), British Embassy, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 77, 5300 BONN. (Tel. Bonn 222021). (Telex 203-886887 a/b 886887 BRINF D.).

BERLIN (C.G.) – Mr. H. G. F. Harcombe, Vice-Consul, Uhlandstrasse 7-8, 1000 Berlin 12. (Tel. Berlin 935293-6).

DUSSELDORF (C.G.) – Mr. R. H. Link, Consul (Commercial), Cecilienallee 14 and 16, 4000 Dusseldorf. (Tel. Dusseldorf 434281-5). (Telex 203-8-584855 a/b COMB. D.).

FRANKFURT (C.G.). – Mr. J. D. Lewis, Consul (Commercial), Zeppelinallee 47, 6000 Frankfurt/Main. (Tel. Frankfurt 773251-5).

HAMBURG (C.G.) – Mr. J. Dawson, Consul (Commercial), Harvestehuderweg 8a, 2000 Hamburg. (Tel. Hamburg 451351-5). (Telex 203-213562 a/b BRHBG. D.).

HANOVER (C.G.) – Inquiries should be addressed to Hamburg.

MUNICH (C.G.) – Mr. K. J. Green, Consul (Commercial), Akademiestrasse 7, 8000 Munich. (Tel. Munich 348094-5).

STUTTGART (C.G.) – Mr. R. K. Robertson, Consul (Commercial), Konigstrasse 45, 7000 Stuttgart. (Tel. Stuttgart 293216-8).

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES: The British Consulate at Curacao has now been closed. The entry should be amended to read:

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES – All commercial inquiries should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

PAKISTAN: DACCA – *Delete* Mr. K. W. Chesterman
Insert Mr. T. W. Robinson
CHITTAGONG – *Delete* Mr. T. W. Robinson
Insert Mr. K. W. Chesterman.

POLAND: After the telephone number, *add* (Telex 29-81-694 a/b PRODROME WA.)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC: The British Consulate at Aleppo has now been closed; the entry should be *deleted* from the list.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: *Delete* Principal British Trade Commissioners in the Eastern Caribbean
Insert Counsellor (Commercial), British High Commission
[The rest of the entry remains unchanged]

The following entries should be added to the list:

BARBADOS – Mr. A. G. Elgar, British Trade Commissioner, Barclays Bank Building, Roebuck Street, PO Box 676c, BRIDGETOWN.

ANTIGUA – Mr. A. G. Elgar, British Trade Commissioner, BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (q.v.).

DOMINICA – Mr. A. G. Elgar, British Trade Commissioner, BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (q.v.).

MONTSERRAT – Mr. A. G. Elgar, British Trade Commissioner, BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (q.v.).

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA, ST. LUCIA, ST. VINCENT – Mr. A. G. Elgar, British Trade Commissioner, BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (q.v.).

*GUIDE TO COUNTRIES IN WHICH TOWNS ARE SITUATED:

After	Boston	United States
Insert	Bridgetown	Barbados
Delete the following:	Aleppo	Syrian Arab Republic
	Curacao	Netherlands Antilles

OVERSEAS SCIENCE REPORTS

Science abroad

The Offices of the Scientific Counsellor in Bonn, Stockholm and Copenhagen have prepared the following reports. Copies of the reports are available free from the Department of Education and Science, International Scientific Relations Divisions, Africa House (3rd Floor), Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Holborn 3422).

The Donors' Association for German Science (Stiftverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft), by M. Proctor. 8 pages. *Germany* 109. The Donor's Association exists to promote German science, research and teaching by means of funds derived largely from companies, financial undertakings and other associations, but to some extent also from individuals, irregular donations, independent foundations and the like. An account is given of its history, organization and activities.

Atomic Energy in Sweden, by W. F. G. Drury. 4 pages. *Scandinavia* 11. Indications are that Sweden's aims to generate a viable nuclear industry are gradually being fulfilled. She is now building her third power reactor and has also been able to tender for nuclear power station contracts abroad. It seems likely that nuclear stations will be progressively in use there by the mid-1970's. International collaboration in the nuclear energy field includes agreements signed by Atomenergi (the Atomic Energy Company) with Britain on various aspects of water reactors and on fast breeder reactors. Sweden's nuclear programme should offer good prospects for the sale of British components.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Successful opening of British Industrial Exhibition at Moscow

THE British Industrial Exhibition at Sokolniki Park, Moscow, was officially opened on Friday, July 8, by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade in the presence of Mr. B. H. Novikov, the First Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR, Mr. I. T. Novikov, a Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR, Mr. N. S, Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR, Mr. M. Nesterov, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR, Chamber of Commerce, two other ministers, four deputy ministers and many other distinguished members of the Soviet Government. Welcoming Mr. Jay, Mr. Patolichev described the growth in turnover between Great Britain and the Soviet Union since the 1959 trade agreement and emphasised the great importance that the Soviet Union attached to trade relations with Britain. Mr. Jay said the exhibition was the largest British display of its type yet assembled in the Soviet Union and spoke of the substantial contribution that Britain could make to building up the industrial future of the Soviet Union.

Following the ceremony, Mr. Novikov and the Soviet guests toured the exhibition and talked with exhibitors. Prices and delivery dates were frequently discussed and everyone was impressed by the very serious interest evidenced. Mr. A. H. Carding, Managing Director of Smart and Brown (Machine Tools) Ltd., reported special interest in their super drill forge and the Soviet representatives were anxious to know whether they were able to produce the complete plant. Colour television on the Rank Organisation's stand attracted immediate attention. Following visits to the Charles Churchill and Sheridan Machinery Co. stand, Soviet officials called on the Coventry Gauge and Tool Co. stand and discussed previous trading by this company in the USSR and talked with Mr. J. Humphries, the Sales Director, of Marston Green, Birmingham.

Inspecting the 36-seater Leyland bus showing at the exhibition, there was much light-hearted badinage, with Soviet officials announcing 'full-up' to their waiting colleagues. The Mayor of Moscow was particularly attracted by the Leyland vehicle, although expressing mock-dismay at the price and there was much joviality.

Price was again a subject for discussion in the Brameeast Textile Machinery Ltd., stand and this, again, formed the basis of good-humoured exchanges.

Visiting the Dobson and Barlow Machinery Sales Ltd. stand, Soviet officials inspected the company's medium denier drawtwister destined for instructional purposes at the Technical Institute at Kalinin in the USSR, prior to the supply of further models to Mogilev.

The Wide Area Traffic Control Computer on the Plessey Company's stand attracted the Mayor of Moscow, who discussed its possible use in the USSR with Mr. G. W. Thompson, the General Sales Manager.

Further companies visited during the tour include AEI International Ltd., and the Bader Machinery Co. Ltd. Anderson Clyde Engineers Ltd., and the Electro-Chemical Engineering Co. Ltd.

Британская
Промышленная Выставка
8-24 июля 1966г

The British Exhibition in Moscow was opened on Friday, July 8, by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade. Some 500 British companies are exhibiting at the exhibition and occupying 230,000 square feet of stand space. Picture above shows the President addressing the vast audience at the opening ceremony. The exhibition will remain open until July 24.

Further light-hearted exchanges on the Westland Aircraft Ltd. stand concluded with Mr. J. H. Fox, the Salesmanager, offering the visitors a trip on the company's hovercraft in exchange for a similar ride on the Soviet hydrofoil.

The atmosphere throughout the tour was extremely friendly and cordial and with the first visits by specialists due tomorrow, it is felt that the occasion foreshadows a considerable expansion of business with the Soviet Union over the coming months.

In his speech before declaring the exhibition open, the President of the Board of Trade stressed the hard selling nature of the show. He said:

'I have one paramount message to give on behalf of British industry at the opening of this Exhibition today: we are here to sell.

'This is the second British Industrial Exhibition in Moscow, following the first, in 1961. It shows a vast range of modern industrial and advanced technological products, mainly capital equipment, but including also a large variety of consumer goods which I am sure the Soviet public will want to buy in increasing quantities from now on. We have here before us the largest display of British heavy engineering goods, farm and construction machinery, processing and packaging equipment, scientific instruments and transport and engineering components, yet assembled in the Soviet Union. In the Exhibition space of 230,000 sq. ft. here at Sokolniki Park, we have over 500 exhibitors displaying 4,000 freight tons of goods, worth £2½ million. The whole enterprise has cost £2 million, and has the full support of the British Government. The British Board of Trade has contributed substantially to the cost.

'I would like to congratulate warmly today the Exhibition sponsors, the Associated British Chambers of Commerce, the Russo/British Chamber of Commerce, and Confederation of British Industry, and also the organizers, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., on the conception and accomplishment of this magnificent display. A very special word of praise is also due to the 160 British carpenters, electricians and painters who have made such an excellent job of assembling the 520 tons of stand fitting material.

'Just because the Soviet need for capital equipment now and the future is so great, and because British industry has the capacity to supply them, I am sure there is huge scope for expansion in our mutual trade. In formally declaring this Exhibition open here today, I wish it all success, and wish also a prosperous future to Anglo-Soviet trade to the benefit of both our countries.'

The Television and Radio Show 1966

tv & radio 66

THE TRADE'S *OWN* SHOW...

TV & RADIO 66 . . . international successor to the Radio Show . . . will be the first of a new series of trade exhibitions in the United Kingdom, offering an exclusive means of comparing displays by the world's leading manufacturers.

First to be staged on an international basis, TV & RADIO 66 will be the largest and most representative to date, enabling dealers and contractors to inspect and assess greatly extended ranges, including all forms of radio and television equipment, accessories and aids.

Advance displays and demonstrations of colour television in readiness for the first transmissions in 1967, will provide you with an exclusive opportunity of assessing potentialities and demand.

An exclusively *trade* show, TV & RADIO 66 has been planned in accordance with the expressed wishes of the industry following a nation-wide survey among leading dealers.

Private Dealer Reception Areas · Special Lounges
Hotel Reservation Service · Overseas Visitors' Services

The Television and Radio Show 1966 is promoted and presented by Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd. with the full support and backing of the Radio and Television Retailers' Association and will be open to the trade only.

Earls Court London, 22-26 August 1966

Open 10 a.m. – 9 p.m. daily Last day 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.

For further information and complimentary tickets, please write to:
Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd, Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1 Telephone: CHAncery 9011
Cables: Indatfa London WC1 Telex: 262567

First ever showing of British livestock at Santarem Agricultural Fair

Report from the Commercial Department, British Embassy, Lisbon

THE FIRST agricultural fair to be organized in the fertile Santarém district of Portugal took place in 1962. The following year enlargements and improvements led to its being acknowledged as the major agricultural event in the country and it became officially known as the National Agricultural Fair. Other nations were quick to recognize its potential influence on their exports, and by 1965 France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Brazil had demonstrated this by erecting permanent pavilions of their own in which were exhibited examples of their livestock and/or agricultural products and machinery. Italy joined these three with a national pavilion of her own this year.

Market research during the course of the past two years made it increasingly plain that Britain should participate in this event, particularly in view of growing competitive pressures from West Germany and France. This culminated in a meeting between the Board of Trade and representatives from the Hereford Herd Book Society, the British Friesian Cattle Society, the National Pig Breeders' Association, the British Landrace Pig Society, and Lineage Livestock Ltd., the livestock exporters and shippers, as a result of which it was decided to stage, as a joint venture, an exhibit of British Friesian and Hereford cattle and Large White and Landrace pigs at the Santarém Fair in June 5-19, 1966.

Based on the requirements of the exhibiting societies, the Central Office of Information designed the pavilion to house these exhibits. Except for ventilating fans and roof insulating material, both supplied free of charge by two British firms, the pavilion was constructed from local materials and erected by local labour. Since this was a first venture, there were inevitably one or two points on the layout and design of the pavilion which could be improved upon for future occasions, but there is no doubt that the overall concept and impression of it was most favourable and the British pavilion, apart from the livestock it housed, became an attraction in its own right.

Lyons Week high potential for consumer goods

THAT THE BRITISH WEEK in Lyons in October would provide the opportunity for building up sales of our consumer goods virtually from scratch to an immediate target of about £750,000 and a potential of around £4 million by early 1968 was stressed by Mr. A. R. Glen, chairman of the Export Council for Europe, at a Press conference in London on July 6.

Mr. Glen recalled that the decision to promote a British Week in Lyons stemmed from an ECE survey which showed that while our exports of consumer goods to France in general had increased substantially, the Lyons area appeared to have been neglected by British industry and this was reflected in an almost total absence of our consumer goods in the stores.

For the Lyons Week – 'the only major promotion in France by any country' – the support of most of the major stores and hundreds of boutiques had been enlisted to display the products of about 500 British firms participating. Fashion displays of British merchandise would be an important feature of the Week.

As examples of the area's potential, Mr. Glen mentioned the recent exhibition organised by United Kingdom furniture manufacturers when £150,000 in orders was taken in the first three days. Of a group of boutique owners invited to London recently, 17 out of 22 had not previously visited this country.

He urged United Kingdom manufacturers – and their wives – to visit Lyons during the Week – October 21-29 – for which additional air services and numerous other facilities have been laid on.

Direct air service from London for British Week Lyons

THE FOLLOWING announcement has been made by Air France regarding a special direct service which they will operate between London and Lyons for the British Week:

London – Lyons
October 17-22
Dep. London 1000, Arr. Lyons 1130.
October 23-31
Dep. London 1000, Arr. Lyons 1230.
Lyons – London
October 21-22
Dep. Lyons 1505, Arr. London 1635.
October 23-31
Dep. Lyons 1610, Arr. London 1640.

New address for Overseas Trade Fairs Directorate

THE OVERSEAS Trade Fairs Directorate of the Board of Trade moved on July 11 to Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, London, S.W.1.

The telephone number (Abbey 7877) and extension numbers of individual officers in the Directorate will remain unchanged.

$500,000 spent on British merchandise for store promotion

MORE THAN $500,000 worth of additional buying of British merchandise was made by the Hudson's Bay Company for their "Britain Today" promotion which was recently held in Vancouver. Attractive eye catching displays were arranged by the store of carpets, chinaware, fashion and dress fabrics, men's clothes, shoes and toys, kitchen and tableware.

The Board of Trade supplied display material which was used effectively by the store. A Red Lion pub and a panorama photograph of London helped to provide suitable surroundings for the sale of British goods. A display of the Council of Industrial Design's award winning fabrics, an exhibition of modern and antique silver and jewellery together with reproductions of Churchill paintings were just a few of the many attractions seen by the Bay's customers.

'London Look '66' was the title given to the fashion show organized by the store. Two models from Britain were flown out specially for the shows and many of the fashions displayed were of a 'way out nature'. Mr. John Stephen of Carnaby Street and Miss Angela Cash the designer attended the fashion shows. $2,000 worth of Miss Cash's fashions sold during the promotion.

David Puxley a studio designer and potter at Josiah Wedgwood and Sons Limited and an artist Mr. Raymond Klee both demonstrated their work and proved particularly popular with the Bay's customers.

Leaving for Moscow from London Airport: Mr. A. H. Carding (left), managing director of Smart & Brown (Machine Tools) Ltd., Biggleswade, and Mr. K. J. B. Wolfe, technical director of the Tap & Die Corporation Ltd. At the British Industrial Trade Fair in Moscow their companies will be demonstrating the latest automated plant for small tool production.

Visiting the Laporte stand at the Poznan Trade Fair is Sir Richard Powell, Permanent Secretary, Board of Trade (right). As a result of exhibiting at the Fair Laporte Chemicals Ltd. secured an order for £25,000 worth of sodium perborate. Also seen in the picture above are (left to right) Mr. J. Harding, of Howards of Ilford Ltd.; Mr. F. Churamowicz, of Laporte Titanium Ltd.; and Mr. P. Robinson, of Laporte Chemicals Ltd.

British Trade Centre opens in New York

Left: Seen at the preview of the new British Trade Centre in New York (left to right), Mr. Andrew Hay, vice-president and Treasurer of the British-American Chamber of Commerce, sponsors of the Centre; Mr. S. P. Neumann, executive vice-president of Daks USA Inc., which is part of the British Menswear Guild exhibit seen behind them; Mr. J. Eerdmans, president of the Chamber and the Trade Centre; and Mr. A. G. R. Rouse, CMG, OBE, HM Consulate-General. Right: A general view of the Information Counter and staircase to the mezzanine floor of the British Trade Centre.

A BRITISH TRADE CENTRE in New York – the first permanent showcase for British exports in the world – was officially opened by Sir Patrick Dean, the British Ambassador, on July 12.

The Centre is ideally situated at No. 1 Rockefeller Plaza, part of the Rockefeller Center, which covers 17 acres bounded by Fifth Avenue, 52nd Street, Avenue of the Americas (Sixth Avenue) and 48th Street.

Millions of American and overseas businessmen visit New York annually and a visit to the Rockefeller Center is a must for most. The British Trade Centre is therefore located in the best possible site for its purpose.

The Centre occupies a total floor area of 8,000 square feet, with 3,000 square feet of display space on the ground floor containing free standing units, wall showcases and an information reception desk.

On the mezzanine floor a further 5,000 square feet of space is available and here, in addition to the display units, are two conference rooms divided by a folding wall, ideal and all-important facilities for short term trade shows, conferences and audio-visual presentations.

An added feature is the availability of separate offices for exhibitors and buyers.

A modular system of stand construction has been adopted to provide maximum flexibility and presentation with impact at the same time retaining an attractive uniformity of appearance. Each stand carries a sign identifying the exhibitor in uniform style and each product has a descriptive card with a reference number. Literature and price lists are available on the ground floor information bureau.

All available space for the opening was sold and bookings are up to 80 per cent capacity for the latter quarter of this year. Display units may be rented for periods of three, six, nine, twelve months or longer and prices are very reasonable.

Booking for 1967 are most encouraging. The North American Department of the CBI and the Committee for Exports to the USA are dealing with space reservations. All inquiries should be made to Mr. J. Comber at 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

New technology for ship gear industry

BEHIND the building of merchant ships in the United Kingdom lies a tradition of excellence in both material and workmanship. More than 500 years of building and equipping ships of all types has provided Britain's craftsmen and their modern counterparts in engineering and technology with a range of experience unparalleled in the world.

But in the competition for world trade, product excellence is only part of the problem and to raise the shutters on Britain's shop window of this important industry the first Ship's Gear International Exhibition was held at Olympia from July 6-12. Opened by Sir Donald Anderson, chairman of P & O Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., the exhibition emphasized that today's ships can be more aptly described as floating electronic workshops. Whilst the modern aids to navigation dominated the exhibition the more traditional equipment that is associated with ships, of capstans and winches, ropes and hatch covers were all displayed and the latest inovations incorporated.

The need to increase efficiency in cargo handling has brought a new technology to the industry and the development of container ships has meant a radical change in port facilities and deck equipment. Examples of this quicker turn around were featured at the exhibition and the new ancillary equipment with electronic controls means that tomorrow's deck hand becomes an engineer. The infinite possibilities that container ships offer, leads every aspect of design and production in the marine industry presenting the same picture, a continuous demand for new thinking to meet the demands of changing conditions in maritime commerce.

To maintain Britain's leading role in this field the exhibition also included a technical symposium at which the opening address was made by Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State at the Board of Trade. He said that efficiency, reliability and economic operation of the equipment installed is vital to the profitability of the ship in operation. In this field therefore the shipbuilder and the shipowner have two main interests; the first is to keep a reasonable and fair level of the cost of supplies, the second is to encourage continual improvements in the equipment itself. One of the difficulties in this matter continued Mr. Mason, is that equipment for marine use is often required to meet specifications which are different from those for similar equipment produced on a large scale for non-marine use. Some suggestions for action in this field were included in the Geddes Report.

Some of the important issues facing the industry said Mr. Mason were to increase exports, for the industry to get together and plan for the future, for more standardization and for closer liaison between suppliers and customers. In an attempt to tackle these problems, Mr. Mason announced that the new British Marine Equipment Council will shortly be fully operational. Its primary role is to promote and extend the industry's export trade and also to cover a wide range of functions in its capacity as the representative voice of the industry. In the British marine engineering industry we have a lead which we must exploit to the utmost and he pledged that the Government will continue to play its part with vigour.

One hundred and thirty firms took space at the exhibition occupying some 100,000 square feet, with 28 foreign exhibitors.

BRITISH OVERSEAS FAIRS LTD.

British Overseas Fairs Ltd., the branch of the Confederation of British Industry which organizes British participation in exhibitions in various parts of the world, in consultation with the Board of Trade, is at 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 6376.)

BRITISH WEEK IN LYONS

21–29 October 1966

A great point-of-sale promotion for British consumer goods

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Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.
Export Council for Europe, 27, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2
Commercial Department, British Embassy, 35, Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, Paris 8e.
British Week Office, 24, Rue Childebert, Lyon 2e.

Overseas Trade and Exports

British exports and the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area Agreement

ON JULY 1, 1966, the agreements which had governed trade between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic for more than 28 years were superseded by a new one establishing a Free Trade Area between them. Based largely upon the Convention of the European Free Trade Association (Cmnd. 1026) the new agreement, and three related agreements, several exchanges of letters and a Record of Understandings, which were all signed at the same time, have introduced a new concept of Anglo-Irish trade relations. Whereas the old agreements guaranteed specific benefits (some of which applied only to limited ranges of goods) and were terminable at six months notice, the Free Trade Area Agreement frees all trade between the parties (with a few stated exceptions) from all tariff and non-tariff barriers. In addition, it continues for set periods some long-standing guarantees of preferential tariff treatment. There is no provision for the termination of the new arrangements except in the Agreement on Cotton Textiles (see paragraph 21 below). A comprehensive summary was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 24, 1965 (pages 1522-1523). This article deals in greater detail with the provisions of concern to British exporters. It is in simplified form and cannot cover every aspect of a 98 page document. If you are in doubt about a particular point you should consult the texts, which can be bought from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, for 8s. 0d. net (ask for Cmnd. 3026) or inquire from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2270).

Tariffs

2. With certain exceptions the Irish Republic must not apply any import duties (other than non-protective fiscal charges) on British goods on and after July 1, 1975; after that date most Irish producers and manufacturers will have no protection in their home market against their British competitors. Generally the existing protective duties are to be eliminated by 10 equal cuts, of which the first was made on July 1, 1966, and the last is due on the same date in 1975, giving a transitional period of nine years. In general, therefore, only those producers and manufacturers in the Republic whose goods are on the list of exceptions can look forward to the maintenance of their protection against British goods.

Exceptions

3. Table I lists the goods which are excluded from the Irish obligations to eliminate tariff protection and quota restrictions. Nearly all are in the first 24 chapters of the Brussels Nomenclature – i.e. they cover certain animals and foodstuffs. The others are egg albumin and jute manufactures. Altogether they represent around 2 per cent by value of our exports to the Republic in 1965.

4. The Republic is not entirely free to adjust her protective tariffs on excepted goods. Under the Agreement Relating to Trade in Certain Agricultural and Fishery Products (pages 69-73 of Cmnd. 3026) she has agreed in some cases to certain maxima on the duties on permitted imports. Details will be found in Table II which also covers the minimum import facilities referred to in paragraph 18 below. In addition, the Government of the Irish Republic have stated that it is not their intention, save with the agreement of the United Kingdom, to increase their import duties above the starting rates on the British jute goods included in the list of exceptions; and there is provision for consultation on changes in the import arrangements for any other excepted products, with a view to maintaining the United Kingdom's export opportunities.

Fiscal charges

5. The protective element, but not the revenue element, in any fiscal charges made by the Republic upon British goods (other than those in Table I) is to be eliminated either wholly by July 1, 1971, or on the nine-year basis described in paragraph 2 above. Table III lists the goods to which this provision applies and on which, therefore, a fiscal charge will remain after July 1, 1975. The changes in respect of some motor cars (tariff heading 87.02 (A) (2) (a)) and tyres and inner tubes (tariff heading 40.11 (A)) will not follow the normal pattern of reductions, but the terminal dates remain unaltered.

Starting rates and standstills

6. In principle, the reductions are to start from the level of duty in force on March 1, 1966. In some cases the Republic's protective tariffs were not levied, or not levied in full, on the goods which were subject to quantitative import restrictions, prior to the commencement of the Free Trade Area Agreement. The latter provided that all such suspended duties could be re-applied from July 1, 1966, but they must be eliminated over the nine-year transitional period. In a few cases it was agreed that the pattern of tariff reductions for British goods then on quota should not be regular. Details will be found in Table IV, which also covers the quotas referred to in paragraph 18 below.

Rules of origin for tariff purposes

7. In most cases the rules which have applied to the Republic's special preferential rates of duty up to the present will be used to establish entitlement to tariff reductions; expenditure, as specified, in either the United Kingdom or the Republic will count for this purpose. For the thirteen classes of goods listed in Table V the qualifying percentage has been increased to fifty and for the nine classes in Table VI the last stage of manufacture must have taken place in the United Kingdom and they must have been manufactured in the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area by the appropriate qualifying process specified. The rules may be amended by agreement between the two Governments. Provision is also made, in Article III of the Free Trade Area Agreement, for action to be taken (normally by modifying the rules of origin) if deflections of trade occur as a result of a difference between the tariffs of the two parties on the goods of other countries or as a result of the granting of drawback. Drawback does not render goods ineligible for Free Trade Area treatment.

Procedure: certificates of origin

8. Where a customs entry (Form Cu 107) is required the particular form of preferential treatment for which your goods are eligible has to be claimed in writing on the entry form (e.g. 'United Kingdom rate' or 'Northern Ireland rate' – see paragraph 15 below) and a properly completed certificate of origin must accompany the entry. Where goods are sent by post the certificate must be enclosed; the Customs Declaration Form affixed to each parcel (or to the 'Green Label' if a letter packet is used) must be conspicuously marked, as appropriate, with the words:

'Preference Claimed – United Kingdom rate:
Certificate of Origin enclosed'
or
'Preference Claimed – Northern Ireland rate:
Certificate of Origin enclosed'.

9. Where Northern Ireland preference is claimed the invoice for the goods must bear a certificate in the following form: –

'I certify that the producer/manufacturer of the goods herein invoiced was producing/manufacturing the same goods in Northern Ireland on March 1, 1966'.

10. The certificate must in the latter case be signed by the producer/manufacturer of the goods or by a partner or authorised official of the producer/manufacturer and it must bear the official stamp of the Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 7, Donegall Square, West, Belfast. This requirement is additional to a properly completed certificate of origin.

11. *Forms.* Form Cu 166 is prescribed for all classes of goods (other than manufactured tobacco) for which Free Trade Area treatment is claimed; Cu 167 is to be used for manufactured tobacco and Cu 119 or Cu 120B for (i) goods grown or produced, or (ii) manufactured, in Northern Ireland, respectively, for which special treatment is claimed (see paragraph 15 below). The last two forms will need to be adapted in some cases; existing forms will in all cases be accepted provided that the necessary particulars are furnished.

12. Copies of the forms of certificates of origin may be obtained from the principal offices of HM Customs and Excise in London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Glasgow and Cardiff: from Coras Trachtala (Irish Export Board), Ireland House, New Bond Street, London, W.1, and also from the office of the Revenue Commissioners, Dublin Castle, Dublin 2, or the Collector of Customs and Excise, Custom House, Dublin 1. Traders may have their own certificates of origin printed provided they conform to the official forms in lay-out, colour and wording except for the omission of the official crest and of the various alternatives which normally have to be deleted, e.g one of the origin criteria on form Cu 166. Traders who wish to avail of this facility should make application to the Office of the Revenue Commissioners, Dublin Castle, Dublin 2.

13. Full details of the Revenue Commissioner's new notice (No. 1029) on Preferential Rates of Customs Duty will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* next week.

Duty-free licences

14. The limits imposed by the Free Trade Area Agreement upon the Republic's protective tariff are maxima; she is free to charge less if she wishes. It is expected that a substantial number of duty-free licences will continue to be issued for the import of raw materials, materials for further processing, essential equipment and other goods for the use of Irish industries (see e.g. the references to textile fabrics in Table IV).

Northern Ireland goods

15. Moreover, under paragraph 5 of the Record of Understandings the duty on goods of Northern Ireland origin may be less than that charged upon similar goods originating in Great Britain, subject to the agreement of the Government of the United Kingdom. Under this provision an extra cut of 10 per cent of the protective duty was made on July 1, 1966, on goods other than the following:–

Goods listed in Chapters 1 to 24 of the Customs Tariff of the Irish Republic, principally agricultural goods.

Goods (other than those in Chapters 1 to 24 of the Customs Tariff of the Irish Republic) listed in Annex A to the Free Trade Area Agreement, principally jute products (see Table I).

Goods listed in Annex B to the Free Trade Area Agreement comprising woollen and worsted fabrics and certain man-made fibre fabrics, stockings of silk or man-made fibres, footwear, felt hats for women and girls, wood screws, laminated springs for vehicles, sparking plugs, electric light bulbs and brushware (see Table IV).

Goods liable to revenue duties (other than those in Chapters 1 to 24 of the Customs Tariff of the Irish Republic), principally, motor cars and parts, petroleum oils and matches.

The following goods:

Cotton-yarn and fabrics, clothing wholly or mainly of cotton, made-up textile articles wholly or mainly of cotton, shirts, men's and boys' outer garments, linen carpets, cardboard boxes and cartons, domestic electric appliances, leather and cutlery.

16. In addition the import duty on newspapers which were being printed and published in Northern Ireland on March 1, 1966, was removed on July 1, 1966.

Temporary import levy in the Irish Republic

17. The Free Trade Area Agreement does not affect the temporary levy on the import of certain consumer goods into the Irish Republic, which is to continue until September 30, 1966, when it is to be abolished.

Quantitative import restrictions

18. Some quantitative restrictions on the import of British goods into the Republic were abolished, under the Free Trade Area Agreement, on July 1, 1966; those on certain hose, certain foot-

(*Text continued on next page*)

TABLE I

Exclusions from the obligations of the Irish Republic to eliminate tariff protection and quota restrictions on British goods

Tariff Heading	Description of Goods
01.03	Live swine
ex 01.05	Live broiler chickens and turkeys
ex 02.01	Meat and edible offals of pigs, fresh, chilled or frozen
ex 02.02	Broiler chickens and turkeys, and parts thereof, fresh, chilled or frozen
ex 02.06	Meat and edible offals of pigs, salted, in brine, dried or smoked
ex 03.01	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen, (other than herrings and mackerel)
ex 03.02	Filleted fish and pieces thereof, smoked
04.01	Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened
04.02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened
04.03	Butter
04.04	Cheese and curd
04.05	Birds' eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not
ex 07.01	Vegetables, fresh or chilled, other than broccoli, cauliflowers, gherkins, globe artichokes, parsnips, turnips, vegetable marrows and watercress
ex 07.02	Vegetables (whether or not cooked) preserved by freezing, other than broccoli, cauliflowers, gherkins, globe artichokes, parsnips, turnips, vegetable marrows and watercress
ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption, other than broccoli, cauliflowers, gherkins, globe artichokes, parsnips, turnips, vegetable marrows and watercress
07.04	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared
07.05	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split
ex 08.06	Apples, fresh
ex 08.08	Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, fresh
ex 08.11	Apples, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions) but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption
ex 08.12	Dried apples and apple pulp
10.01	Wheat and meslin (mixed wheat and rye)
10.03	Barley
10.04	Oats
ex 11.01	Wheat flour
11.02	Cereal groats and cereal meal; other worked cereal grains (for example, rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled, but not further prepared), except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice; germ of cereals whole, rolled, flaked or ground
11.05	Flour, meal and flakes of potato
11.07	Malt, roasted or not
ex 11.08	Wheat starch
ex 11.09	Gluten and gluten flour, roasted or not, derived from wheat
ex 12.01	Rape seed for sowing
ex 12.03	Seeds of the following kinds: cocksfoot, ryegrass, fodder beet, kale, mangel and turnip
ex 16.01	Sausages containing pigmeat
ex 16.02	Other prepared or preserved pigmeat, canned or otherwise
ex 16.04	Prepared or preserved fish (other than salmon, caviar and caviar substitutes)
Chapter 17	Sugars and sugar confectionery
ex 18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa, other than diabetic chocolate
ex 19.02	Preparations (mixtures) containing flour for the production of cakes and bread
ex 19.06	Wafers made from or containing wheat or any product of wheat
19.07	Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares, not containing sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit
19.08	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion
ex 20.01	The following vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard, namely:— (i) vegetables other than broccoli, cauliflowers, gherkins, globe artichokes, parsnips, turnips, vegetable marrows and watercress; (ii) apples, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries; and (iii) any vegetable or fruit with added sugar
ex 20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, other than broccoli, cauliflowers, gherkins, globe artichokes, parsnips, turnips, vegetable marrows and watercress
20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar
20.04	Fruit, fruit peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar, (drained, glace or crystallized)
ex 20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit puree and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, containing:— (i) apples, currants, gooseberries, raspberries or strawberries; or (ii) added sugar
ex 20.06	The following fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing spirit, namely:— (i) apples, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries; and (ii) any fruit containing added sugar
ex 20.07	The following fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing spirit, namely:— (i) juice of apples and currants; and (ii) any juice containing added sugar
ex 21.05	Vegetable soups
ex 21.07	Preparations containing dried milk; sweetened powders and jellies
ex 22.07	Cider
ex 23.07	Compound feeding stuffs; biscuits for dogs or other animals
ex 35.02	Egg albumin
ex 57.03	Flock, engine cleaning waste and rovings containing wool or hair, of jute
57.06	Yarn of jute
57.10	Woven fabrics of jute
ex 58.02	Floor coverings, other than cut-pile carpets, containing more than 75 per cent by weight of jute
ex 58.05	Narrow woven fabrics exceeding 4½ oz. in weight per square yard containing more than 75 per cent by weight of jute
ex 59.02	Felt and articles of felt, of jute
ex 59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not, of jute
ex 62.03	Sacks and bags of jute, of a kind used for the packing of goods
ex 62.05	Made-up textile articles wholly or mainly of jute

TABLE II

Specific arrangements for imports into the Irish Republic of certain British goods in annex 'A' to the Free Trade Area Agreement

Tariff Heading	Goods	Import Arrangements
ex 03.01	Fish, fresh (live or dead) chilled or frozen (other than herrings and mackerel)	The Irish Republic will maintain minimum opportunities for imports of 11,000 cwts. annually. Within this quantity the duty on filleted fish and pieces thereof (including pieces known as fish fingers and fish sticks) will not exceed 1d. per pound. Imports of other fish will be free of import duty.
ex 03.02	Smoked fish fillets and pieces thereof.	The Irish Republic will maintain minimum opportunities for the import of 27,000 cwts. annually at a rate of duty not exceeding 2d. per pound.
ex 07.01	Tomatoes	During the period 7th May to 31st October, the Irish Republic will maintain minimum opportunities for the import of 850 tons. From 7th May to 31st May imports will be free of import duty and the rate chargeable ffom 1st June to 31st October will not exceed 4d. per pound. Outside the period from 7th May to 31st October imports into the Irish Republic of tomatoes of U.K. origin will be free of import duty and quantitative restriction.
ex 08.06	Apples	Imports of apples into the Irish Republic will be free of quantitative restriction throughout the year. During the months March to July inclusive imports will also be free of import duty. For the months August to February the rate of duty on the first 3,000 tons of apples will not exceed 1d. per pound; further imports will be dutiable at a rate not exceeding 2d. per pound. (The rate chargeable will be 1½d. per pound).
ex 10.01 ex 10.03 ex 10.04	Cereal seed	The Irish Republic will maintain minimum opportunities for the import of 4,500 tons annually of cereal seed of which not less than 800 tons will be wheat seed.
ex 11.07	Malt	The Irish Republic will maintain minimum opportunities for the import of 600 tons of malt annually.
ex 12.03	Perennial and Italian ryegrass seed	The Irish Republic will maintain minimum opportunities for imports of 3,000 cwts. of perennial and Italian ryegrass certified seed annually.
ex 16.04	Fish cakes, fish sausages, prepared meals containing fish and other prepared or preserved fish and fish products of a similar nature	The Irish Republic will maintain minimum opportunities for the import of £6,000 annually at a rate of duty not exceeding 1d. per pound.
ex 21.05	Vegetable soups	Import of vegetable soups into the Irish Republic will be free of quantitative restriction throughout the year. Import duties will not exceed those at present in force i.e.:- Vegetable soups (1) In tins or cans £3. 7s. 2 2/5d. per cwt. (2) Other 26⅔% *ad valorem*
ex 23.07	Mineral mixtures, concentrates and balancer meals.	Imports will be free of import duty and quantitative restriction, provided that: (a) they comply with such standards of quality as may be prescribed from time to time by the Government of the Irish Republic for such products in the Irish Republic; and (b) they contain not more than 10 per cent of cereal product.

wear, motor vehicle springs, sparking plugs, electric filament lamps and brushware, are to be progressively eliminated over part or whole of the nine-year transitional period. Details of the current quotas and the annual enlargements for these goods will be found in part II of Table IV. British goods on the excepted list (see Table I) are excluded from the Irish Republic's obligation to eliminate quantitative import restrictions. Under the Agreement Relating to Trade in Certain Agricultural and Fishery Products (pages 69-73 of Cmd. 3026) she has, however, to provide certain minimum import facilities for some of these goods. Details will be found in Table II. The Government of the Republic have also stated that it is not their intention to impose quantitative import restrictions upon British jute manufactures save with the agreement of the United Kingdom; and the provision for consultation on changes in the import arrangements (see paragraph 4) for any other excepted product, applies also to quantitative import restrictions.

19. *Rules of origin for quantitative restrictions.* The rules for establishing the entitlement of British goods to exemption from quantitative import restrictions must not be more stringent than those which apply for tariff reductions (see paragraph 7 above).

Cotton textiles

20. Trade in cotton textiles may be regulated by provisions other than those in the Free Trade Area Agreement. The Agreement on Trade in Cotton Textiles (pages 77-80 of Cmnd. 3026) has regard to the general arrangements operated by the United Kingdom for the control of imports of such goods and permits the Irish Republic to restrict her imports of cotton textiles along lines similar to those applied by the United Kingdom to such textiles originating in the Republic. The Republic has not yet started to restrict imports to the full extent permitted; it is understood that restrictions on a modified basis are contemplated and these will be announced at a later date.

21. The Agreement on Trade in Cotton Textiles expires on December 31, 1970, unless the two Governments otherwise agree.

The scope for further modifications

22. *Co-ordination of protection.* Paragraph 1 of the Record of

TABLE III

List of British goods to which fiscal charges apply in the Irish Republic

Description of goods	Tariff Heading
Beer	22.03, 22.07(A)
Spirits	22.08, 22.09, 33.06,(A)(1) Special Charging Provisions Nos. 1 and 2 (page 19 of Tariff)
Hydrocarbon Oils:	
(a) Mineral Hydrocarbon Light Oil (Petrol)	27.07(A), 27.09(A), 27.10(A), 29.01(A), 36.08(A), 38.18(A) and 38.19(A)
(b) Hydrocarbon Oils, other sorts (Diesel etc.)	27.07(C)(1), 27.09(B)(1), 27.10(D)(2)(a), 29.01(C)(1), 38.07(A), 38.08(A), 38.09(B), 38.18(B) and 38.19(B)
Tobacco (unmanufactured and manufactured)	24.01(A), 24.02(B)
Table Waters	20.07(A), 22.01(A), 22.02(A) (additional duty only), 22.02(B) and 22.07(D)(2)
Matches	36.06
Perry	22.07(C)(1), 22.07(C)(2)
Tyres and tubes for vehicles and certain machines	40.11(A),
Wine	22.05, 22.06, 22.07(B), 23.05(B) and 30.03(B)
Vehicles and vehicle parts and accessories other (than tyres and tubes):-	
(1) Complete or substantially complete vehicles, bodies and chassis	87.01(D)(2), 87.02(A)(2), 87.02(B)(2), 87.02(D)(2), 87.03(B)(2), 87.04(B)(2), 87.05(B)(2), 87.08(B), 87.09(A)(2), 87.09(B), 87.14 (A)(2) and 87.14(B) and (C)
(2) Aggregates of vehicles, chassis or bodies	87.01(D)(1), 87.02(A)(1), 87.02(B)(1), 87.02(D)(1), 87.03(B)(1), 87.04(B)(1), 87.05(B)(1), 87.08(A), 87.09(A)(1), and 87.14(A)(1) (Special Charging Provision No. 7 (page 20 of Tariff) applies to incomplete aggregates)
(3) Body parts (imported otherwise than as aggregates)	70.09(B)(1)(a), 70.14(A)(2)(b), 87.06(E)(1)(a), (b) and (c), 87.06(E)(2), (3) and (4)(a), 87.14(D)(4)(a), 94.01(A)(1) and 94.01(B)(1)
(4) Other parts and accessories (imported otherwise than as aggregates of vehicles, chassis or bodies	40.10(A), 48.21(K), 68.14(A), 70.09(B)(1)(b), 70.14(B)(1), 73.25(A), 73.29(A), 73.35(D)(1), 83.01(A)(2), 83.02(A), 84.06(A), 84.08(A), 84.10(A)(2), 84.10(C)(1A), 84.11(A), 84.18(A), 84.21(A), 84.22(A)(1), 84.22(A)(3), 84.59(C)(2), 84.61(B), 84.63(B)(2), 84.64(A), 85.01(A)(1), 85.01(D)(1), 85.02(A), 85.04(B)(1), 85.08(C)(1), 85.09(A), 85.15(B), 85.15(D)(2). 85.18(A), 85.19(A), 85.24(A), 85.26(C), 87.06(E)(1)(d), 87.06(E)(4)(b), 87.12(A), 87.14(D)(3), 87.14(D)(4)(b)(ii), 90.23(A), 90.24(A), 90.27(A), 90.28(A) and 90.29(B)
Newspapers and Periodicals	49.01(B), 49.01(C)(1), 49.02, 49.03(A), 49.11(B)(5)(a)
Sugar etc. articles	09.01(B)(1)*, 19.02(C)(1)(a)(ii), 19.05(A)(1)(a), 19.05(B)(1), 20.01, (B)(1), 21.01(A)(1)*, 21.02(A)(1)*, 21.04(B)(1), 21.07(H)(1), 22.04(A), 23.07(C)(1), 30.03(G)(2)(a), 33.04(A)(1)* and 33.04(B)(1)
Unprinted paper and wallpaper	Duty of 4% *ad valorem* (whether as an additional duty or not) at, the following Tariff Headings — 37.03(A)(1), 48.01(A)(2), 48.02(B), 48.03(A), 48.03(B), 48.04(A), 48.05(B), 48.07(B), 48.07(C), 48.07(H)(2), 48.10, 48.11(A), 48.15(K), 48.15(M), 48.15(N) and 48.15(Q)
Bitumen and asphalt, etc.	27.06, 27.08(A), 27.14(A), 27.15(A), 27.16, 38.09(A) and 38.10(A)
Gramophome records	92.12(A)
Dried fruit and certain preserved fruit	08.01(B)(2), 08.02(B), 08.03(B), 08.04(B)(1) and (B)(2), 08.10(B), 08.12(B)(1), (2) and (3), 20.06(B)(2)(b)
Edible nuts	Duty of 6⅔% *ad valorem* (whether as an additional duty or not) at the following Tariff Headings: 08.01(A), 08.05(A), 08.05(B), 11.04(A)(1), 11.04(A)(2)
Photographic apparatus	84.08(B), 85.01(A)(2), 90.02(A), 90.07(A), 90.8(A), 90.09(A)
Photographic film etc. sensitized	37.02(B)(1), 37.03(A)(2), 37.03(B)(2)
Starch and dextrin	11.06(A), 11.08(A) - other than wheat starch - 19.04, 19.06(B), 35.05(B), 35.06(B)(4)
Bottles and jars (not otherwise liable)	70.10(A), 70.10(B), 85.03(C)
Tiles, etc. of clay, etc. (not otherwise liable)	68.07(A), 68.11(D)(1)(b), 68.12(C)(2)(a), 69.01(C)(1), 69.02(B)(1) 69.05(B)(1), 69.07(B)(2)(a), 69.08(B)(2), and 69.14(E)(2)(a)
Propelling and sliding pencils	98.03(D), 98.05(B)

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* The fiscal charge is the additional duty of 2d. per lb. or 1s. 8d. per gallon, as appropriate, at these tariff headings.

(*Continued on page* 165)

Understandings (page 88 of Cmnd. 3026) permits further minor modifications of the pattern of tariff reductions to help industries in the Irish Republic whose protection has not hitherto been co-ordinated with that of the producers in the Republic of the

products, parts and components which they use. In these cases a standstill in the reduction of the duties on the intermediate and finished products is to be balanced by an acceleration in respect of the products, etc., used and both adjustments are to be the

TABLE IV

Arrangements for import into the Irish Republic of certain British goods which were subject to quotas before July 1, 1966

Brief description of goods	Duty effective from July 1, 1966	Provisions under Articles 1 and IV (Protective Duties)	Provisions under Article VI (Quantitative Restrictions)	Notes and Special arrangements
Part I				
Woven textile fabrics containing wool or fine animal hair.	40% or 9s. 7⅛d. per sq. yd.	2 year standstill; thereafter to be eliminated in 8 equal annual instalments commencing July 1, 1968.	Freed at commencement of Agreement.	Duties were suspended during operation of quota system. At commencement of Agreement quotas were abolished and suspended duties re-imposed. Duty-free allocation has been established for the making-up and distributive trades.
Woven textile fabrics containing man-made fibres and not containing wool or fine animal hair.	40% or 5s. 4⅜d. per sq. yd.	*Ad valorem duty* 2 year standstill; thereafter to be eliminated in 8 equal annual instalments commencing July 1, 1968. *Minimum specific duty* To be eliminated in 10 equal annual instalments; first reduction was made on July 1, 1966.	Freed at commencement of Agreement.	Duties were suspended during operation of quota system. At commencement of Agreement quotas were abolished and duties re-imposed. Duty-free import facilities for substantial quantities of cloth will continue to be granted under licence.
*Woven textile fabrics containing more than 60% by weight of cotton.	40% or 2s. 1⅜d. per sq. yd.	2 year standstill; thereafter to be eliminated in 8 equal annual instalments commencing July 1, 1968.	Freed at commencement of Agreement.	Duties were suspended during operation of quota system. At commencement of Agreement quotas were abolished and suspended duties re-imposed. Duty-free import facilities for substantial quantities of cloth will continue to be granted under licence.
Hose, other than half-hose, made wholly or mainly of silk or man-made fibre, of a value exceeding 50s. per dozen pairs.	40%	2 year standstill; thereafter to be eliminated in 8 equal annual instalments commencing July 1, 1968.	Freed at commencement of Agreement.	—
Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material (tariff heading 64.01).	36% or 6s. per pair	2 year standstill; thereafter to be eliminated in 8 equal annual instalments commencing July 1, 1968.	Freed at commencement of Agreement.	Freed from quantitative restrictions on January 1, 1966, and duties re-imposed at reduced level and with new minimum specific rate as a result of tariff review.
Women's and girls' felt hats, not exceeding 21s. each.	40%	2 year standstill; thereafter to be eliminated in 8 equal annual instalments commencing July 1, 1968.	Freed at commencement of Agreement.	—
Screws having a slotted head and tapered thread.	40%	2 year standstill; thereafter to be eliminated in 8 equal annual instalments commencing July 1, 1968.	Freed at commencement of Agreement.	—

* Cotton fabrics are also subject to the Agreement on Trade in Cotton Textiles (see paragraph 20).

Brief description of goods	Duty effective from July 1, 1966	Provisions under Articles I and IV (Protective Duties)	Provisions under Article VI (Quantitative Restrictions)	Notes and Special arrangements
Part II				
Hose, other than half-hose, made wholly or mainly of silk or man-made fibre, of a value not exceeding 50s. per dozen pairs.	40% or 18s. per doz. pairs	*Ad valorem duty* 2 year standstill; thereafter to be eliminated in 8 equal annual instalments commencing July 1, 1968. *Minimum specific duty* To be eliminated in 10 equal annual instalments; first reduction was made on July 1, 1966.	New global quota, increasing over 9-year transitional period and then abolished.	Imports previously prohibited, Global quota introduced on July 1, 1966, at annual rate of 400,000 pairs; to be progressively increased, reaching 6 million pairs after 8 years and being abolished after 9 years. New minimum specific duty effectively introduced on July 1, 1966.
Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material.	Nominally 36% or 6s. per pair	Duties to be suspended for 2 years; thereafter to be imposed and eliminated in 8 equal annual instalments commencing July 1, 1968.	Global quota to be retained for 2 years and then abolished.	Global quota at annual rate of 165,000 pairs.
Laminated springs suitable for use as parts of vehicles and leaves for such springs.	40%	2 year standstill; thereafter to be eliminated in 8 equal annual instalments commencing July 1, 1968.	Global quota to be increased over 9-year transitional period and then abolished.	Global quota at annual rate of £15,000 from July 1, 1966; to be progressively increased, reaching £200,000 after 8 years and being abolished after 9 years.
Sparking plugs and metal component parts.	40% or 1s. 2⅜d. each	2 year standstill; thereafter to be eliminated in 8 equal annual instalments commencing July 1, 1968.	Global quota to be increased over 9-year transitional period and then abolished.	Global quota at annual rate of 50,000 from July 1, 1966; to be progressively increased, reaching 1·25 million after 8 years and being abolished after 9 years
Electric filament lamps.	40%	2 year standstill; thereafter to be eliminated in 8 equal annual instalments commencing July 1, 1968.	Global quota to be retained at its present annual level (121,000 articles) for 5 years from July 1, 1966, and then abolished.	—
Brushes, brooms and mops with or without handles, other than brushes of a kind used as parts of a machine.	40%	2 year standstill; thereafter to be eliminated in 8 equal annual instalments commencing July 1, 1968.	Global quotas to be increased over 9-year transitional period and then abolished.	Global quota effectively divided, with effect from July 1, 1966, into (A) brushes without limit as to value; (B) brushes of a value of less than 30s. per dozen. Quota (A) to remain at 60,500 articles annually for first 5 years and thereafter to be progressively enlarged, reaching 660,000 articles after 8 years and being abolished after 9 years. Quota (B) introduced on July 1, 1966, at annual rate of 150,000 articles; to be progressively increased, reaching 2·2 million after 8 years and being abolished after 9 years.

(*Continued on page* 167)

Couture and
ready-to-wear garments
Shirts and lingerie
Shoes
Gloves
Fashion accessories
Knitwear
Handwoven tweed
Millwoven tweed
Worsted fabrics
Knitted fabrics
Cotton fabrics
Yarns and threads
Cordage, cables, ropes
Leather
Wool carpets
Sisal carpets
Furniture
Glassware, pottery, china
Cutlery
Holloware
Locksets
Travel and sports goods
Musical instruments
Brushes
Toys and games
Heaters
Food-mixers
Hair-dryers
Floor-cleaners
Radio and TV sets
Horticultural peat products
Transformers
Overhead cable
Medical appliances
Cranes
Fork-lift trucks
Harvesters
Structural steel
Cement
Veneer sheets
Plaster board
Building board
Printed matter
Paper and cardboard
Boxes and cartons
Medical and
pharmaceutical products
Petroleum products
Meats
Fish products
Vegetables
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Dried milk
Chocolates and sweets
Chocolate crumb
Cakes and biscuits
Whiskey and liqueur
Gin and vodka
Stout and beer

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subject of consultation between the two Governments. Notice has already been received from the Government of the Irish Republic in respect of certain footwear.

23. *Difficulties in particular sectors.* At any time the parties may agree upon exceptional measures to be taken to deal with difficulties arising during the transitional period in particular sectors of industry or in particular regions where an appreciable rise in unemployment takes place or is threatened as a result of the removal of barriers to trade. Quotas can be introduced, subject to certain conditions, for eighteen months, or longer if agreed, or the timetable for tariff reduction may be modified or extended by up to six more years. Cases which are thrown up by the five-year review (see next paragraph) may be dealt with in this way.

24. *The five-year review.* During the year beginning July 1, 1970, the Irish Republic may conduct a review to identify cases of special difficulty which may arise for individual industries in the Republic as a result of the dismantlement of trade barriers. If these problems cannot be met by the alteration of the pattern of tariff reductions or by the temporary application of quantitative import restrictions as described in the preceding paragraph, the Government of the Republic may exclude the items altogether from Free Trade Area treatment – i.e. in effect, add them to the list of exceptions (see paragraph 2 and 18 above). The total trade accounted for by any new exclusions of this type must not exceed 3 per cent by value of the Republic's imports from the United Kingdom in the preceding year and the number of goods must be limited to a few.

25. *Other possibilities.* Import restrictions may be intensified, or instituted, on any goods to safeguard either party's balance of payments. There is also provision for imports of agricultural products (other than store animals) to be regulated in pursuance of an inter-governmental commodity agreement or for the implementation of any other arrangements for the purpose of orderly marketing.

TABLE V

Rules of Origin. British goods for which the specified percentage is 50 per cent

Tariff Heading	Description of Goods
32.08	Prepared pigments, prepared opacifiers and prepared colours, vitrifiable enamels and glazes, liquid lustres and similar products of the kind used in the ceramic, enamelling and glass industries; engobes (slips); glass frit and other glass, in the form of powder, granules or flakes.
32.09	Varnishes and lacquers; distempers, prepared water pigments of the kind used for finishing leather; paints and enamels; pigments in linseed oil, white spirit, spirits of turpentine, varnish or other paint or enamel media; stamping foils; dyes in forms or packings of a kind sold by retail.
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material.
64.02	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading 64.01) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material.
64.03	Footwear with outer soles of wood or cork.
64.04	Footwear with outer soles of other materials.
73.40 (B)	Other articles of iron or steel: Racks and shelving and containers for use therewith, for commercial or library use, commercial display stands, back rests, body temperature chart holders and frames for such holders.
76.16 (C)	Other articles of aluminium: Racks and shelving and containers for use therewith, for commercial or library use, commercial display stands, back rests, holders for charts of body temperature and frames for such holders.
83.04	Filing cabinets, racks, sorting boxes, paper trays, paper rests and similar office equipment, of base metal, other than office furniture falling within heading 94.03.
94.01 (A)	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds.
94.02 (A)	Medical, dental, surgical or veterinary furniture (for example, operating tables, hospital beds with mechanical fittings); dentists' and similar chairs with mechanical elevating, rotating or reclining movements: Bedsteads, chairs, medical instrument tables and medical dressing tables, stools, seats, couches, cupboards, lockers, leg rests and wheeled stretchers, of metal.
94.03 (A) 94.03 (B) 94.03 (C)	Other furniture.
97.04 (B)	Equipment for parlour, table and funfair games for adults or children (including billiard tables and pintables and table-tennis requisites): Tables (including coin or disc-operated tables) for billiards and such games; tables with inlaid tops in the form of playing boards for chess, draughts or the like.

Imports into the Republic from other countries

26. In a Free Trade Area, as opposed to a Customs Union, the parties are free to make such arrangements as they choose for imports from non-Area countries. Nevertheless, the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area Agreement contains certain provisions safeguarding for limited periods the preferences on some British goods in the Irish market. It does not secure any new benefits in this sphere, but each party must inform the other before reducing the effective level of an import duty on goods, in which the other party has an active trade interest, imported from non-Area countries and must consider any representations made by that party.

27. *Preferences.* Article XXII formally terminated the previous trade agreements between the two countries. It provides, however, that those preferences which were enjoyed by the United Kingdom on goods excluded from the Free Trade Area (see Table I) shall be guaranteed until June 30, 1971, and continued thereafter subject to consultation if the Republic wishes to modify them.

28. Under Article 7 of the 1938 Agreement the United Kingdom

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TABLE IV

Rules of Origin. British goods for which a qualifying process is specified

Notes:

(1) For goods listed as finished products, the appropriate qualifying process shall be performed in respect of each and every article comprised in the goods, excluding any packing

(2) All stages of manufacture of the goods from the commencement of the qualifying process shall be performed within the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area.

(3) Where a qualifying process provides for manufacture from alternative materials (e.g. 'manufacture from . . . or from . . .'), the use of one of these materials does not preclude the use of any of the others.

(4) Reference in column 3 are to the Brussels Nomenclature.

Tariff Heading Column 1	Finished Product Column 2	Qualifying Process Column 3
57.03 (A) 57.03 (B) 57.03 (C)	Jute, raw or processsd but not spun; tow and waste of jute (including pulled or garnetted rags or ropes): Flock, engine cleaning waste and rovings containing wool or hair.	Manufacture from natural fibres, not spun or thrown, and, in the case of fibres falling in Chapter 53, 55 or 57, not carded or combed; or from waste of man-made fibres falling in 56.03 or waste of natural fibres; or from materials not falling in Chapters 50 to 62.
57.06	Yarn of jute . . .	Manufacture from natural fibres, not spun or thrown, and, in the case of fibres falling in Chapter 53 or 55, not carded or combed; or from waste of man-made fibres falling in 56.03 or waste of natural fibres; or from materials not falling in Chapters 50 to 62.
57.10	Woven fabrics of jute .	Manufacture from natural fibres, not spun or thrown; or from waste of man-made fibres falling in 56.03 or waste of natural fibres; or from fibres of the kind defined in Note 1 (a) to Chapter 51 (discontinuous fibres ex 56.01 or tow ex 56.02); or from coir yarn (ex 57.07); or from materials not falling in Chapters 50 to 62.
ex 58.02 (B) (2)	Floor coverings, other than cut-pile carpets, containing more than 75% by weight of jute.	Manufacture from natural fibres, not spun or thrown; or from waste of man-made fibres falling in 56.03 or waste of natural fibres; or from fibres of the kind defined in Note 1 (a) to Chapter 51 (discontinuous fibres ex 56.01 or tow ex 56.02); or from coir yarn (ex 57.07); or from materials not falling in Chapters 50 to 62.
58.05 (F) (1)	Narrow woven fabrics exceeding 4½ oz. in weight per square yard, containing more than 75% by weight of jute.	Manufacture from natural fibres, not spun or thrown, and in the case of fibres falling in Chapter 53 or 55, not carded or combed; or from waste of man-made fibres falling in 56.03 or waste of natural fibres; or from materials not falling in Chapters 50 to 62.
ex 59.02	Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated, wholly or mainly of jute.	Manufacture from natural fibres, not spun or thrown, and, in the case of fibres falling in Chapter 53 or 55, not carded or combed: or from waste of man-made fibres falling in 56.03 or waste of natural fibres; or from materials not falling in Chapters 50 to 62.
ex 59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not, wholly or mainly of jute.	Manufacture from natural fibres, or fibres of the kind defined in Note 1 (a) to Chapter 51, not spun or thrown, and, in the case of fibres falling in Chapter 53, 55 or 56, not carded or combed: or from yarns made entirely of fibres of the kind defined in Note 1 (a) to Chapter 51 and being continuous yarn (ex 51.01 or ex 51.02) or continuous single yarn (ex 59.04); or from waste of man-made fibres falling in 56.03 or waste of natural fibres; or from coir yarn (ex 57.07); or from materials not falling in Chapters 50 to 62.
ex 62.03	New sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods, wholly or mainly of jute.	Manufacture from natural fibres, not spun or thrown; or from waste of man-made fibres falling in 56.03 or waste of natural fibres; or from fibres of the kind defined in Note 1 (a) to Chapter 51 (discontinuous fibres ex 56.01 or tow ex 56.02) or from materials not falling in Chapters 50 to 62.
ex 62.05	Other made up textile articles (including dress patterns) wholly or mainly of jute.	Manufacture from natural fibres, not spun or thrown; or from waste of man-made fibres falling in 56.03 or waste of natural fibres; or from fibres of the kind defined in Note 1 (a) to Chapter 51 (discontinuous fibres ex 56.01 or tow ex 56.02); or from materials not falling in Chapters 50 to 62.

enjoyed a preference of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on goods for which reduced duty licences were issued. For goods on the excepted list (Table I) this preference is to continue until June 30, 1971, and will thereafter be subject to consultation if the Republic wishes to modify it; on other goods it was reduced to 8 per cent on July 1, 1966. After June 30, 1967, however, (i) raw materials, materials for further processing and essential equipment for industrial undertakings will be treated differently from (ii) other goods, in this respect. The preference on (i) will be reduced to 5 per cent on July 1, 1967, and will be eliminated on July 1, 1969. The preference on (ii) will remain at 8 per cent until July 1, 1969, when it will be reduced to 5 per cent and it will be eliminated on July 1, 1974. None of the preferences described in this paragraph will be accorded to the following goods which were on quota in December, 1965, and were wholly or partly relieved of import duty by general licensing:

Footwear
Motor vehicles and component parts
Woollen and synthetic piece-goods
Woven cotton piece-goods

29. *Assembled cars.* The Government of the Republic have also stated that it is their intention not to reduce the rate of import duty on completely assembled private cars imported from third countries during the period July 1, 1967, to July 1, 1975, to a rate less than ten percentage points above the rate charged at the time on like goods imported from the United Kingdom.

30. *Most-favoured-nation-treatment.* Both countries intend to accord to imports from each other treatment in conformity with the GATT principle of non-discrimination.

Summary

31. Very briefly, the Irish Republic has dismantled some of its quota restrictions on British goods already and is to eliminate most of the rest, and virtually all its tariff protection, by July 1, 1975. This position may be altered only in minor respects; for a few goods only; and in closely controlled circumstances. The rules by which British goods may qualify for free trade area treatment are in most instances those which already apply to the special preferential column in the Tariff of the Irish Republic; and some of our preferential guarantees have been retained for limited periods.

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United Kingdom - New Zealand trade negotiations 1966 - record of understandings

TRADE DISCUSSIONS between Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. J. R. Marshall, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Overseas Trade of New Zealand, were successfully concluded on June 28 and the results of these negotiations are given in the record of understandings printed below.

The effect of these understandings is that the 1959 Trade Agreement remains as the basis of trade relations between the two countries; but a number of important matters were agreed which will modify the Agreement:

(1) the admission to the British market without restriction of quantity of imports of dairy products and meat from New Zealand will be extended until September 1972; imports of apples and pears from New Zealand will be treated in the same way;

(2) New Zealand will guarantee margins of preference for certain United Kingdom exports at a higher rate than at present provided for by the Trade Agreement; and will bind duty-free entry for tariff items to be listed; this will cover a further £8 million approximately of our exports;

(3) revised arrangements have been agreed for the operation of the butter quota system;

(4) the Trade Agreement of 1959 will be extended for three years from January 1, 1967.

---

1. THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT will admit until September 30, 1972 without restrictions of quantity, imports of New Zealand beef, veal, lamb, mutton and the edible offals thereof, butter, cheese, skim and butter milk powders, casein and chilled and frozen pork, subject to the provisions in the following paragraphs. The United Kingdom Government will, not later than September 30, 1970, open consultations with the New Zealand Government with a view to deciding on the arrangements to be made for the period beyond September 30, 1972.

2. The United Kingdom Government may regulate imports from New Zealand of any of the products named in paragraph 1 in pursuance of an obligation under an inter-governmental commodity agreement among all the substantial suppliers; or for the implementation of any other arrangement for the purpose of orderly marketing designed to prevent market disruption or the threat thereof which would involve both a restriction on home production or marketing and the regulation of imports from all other substantial sources of supply.

3. If at any time a situation should arise in which there was a question of invoking the provisions in paragraph 2 in relation to any of the products named, the United Kingdom Government will consult with the New Zealand Government. This consultation will cover the supply and demand situation on the United Kingdom market and will have as its objective the reaching of agreement on the substance of the regulatory arrangement to be applied, including the quantities to be admitted from New Zealand consistently with the possibility of concluding an effective inter-governmental commodity agreement or other arrangement contemplated in paragraph 2 above.

4. In the circumstances envisaged in paragraph 3 it would be the intention of the United Kingdom Government to provide:

(a) an opportunity for the continuation of imports from New Zealand at levels not less than those achieved during a recent representative period prior to the introduction of the regulatory arrangement;

(b) a reasonable opportunity for New Zealand, in the light of equitable claims of other suppliers, to share in the growth of the United Kingdom market.

Butter

5. Recognizing the value to New Zealand of Article 13 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, as demonstrated by the quota scheme which is applied to imports of butter into the United Kingdom market, the United Kingdom Government intend to apply the provisions of Article 13 in relation to butter for the duration of the period referred to in paragraph 1, notwithstanding any decision on the termination of other provisions in the Trade Agreement.

6. So long as the United Kingdom Government continue to operate a butter quota scheme, in pursuance of Article 13, they will consult the New Zealand Government before the opening of each quota year about the supply of butter to the United Kingdom market. These consultations will cover the prospects for total supply and demand and the quantities both in total and from New Zealand which the United Kingdom Government propose to allow to be imported during the following quota year. Bearing in mind the desirability of achieving arrangements equitable to producers and consumers, the United Kingdom Government, in deciding these quantities, will have regard to the objective of the quota arrangements to prevent material injury to New Zealand producers arising from the competition of dumped or subsidized exports from third countries.

7. In any butter quota year the United Kingdom Government will license for importation from New Zealand not less than 170,000 tons of butter. They will aim also to provide a reasonable opportunity for New Zealand, in the light of equitable claims of other suppliers, to share in any growth in imports of butter into the United Kingdom market.

8. If during the course of any butter quota year the United Kingdom Government consider that additional imports are needed, consistently with the objective of the quota arrangements, over and above those determined at the outset of that quota year, they will consult with the New Zealand Government on the additional importations that they propose to allow and New Zealand will be given an opportunity to supply additional imports.

9. The New Zealand Government will waive the tariff preference for butter for so long as the United Kingdom Government continue to operate a butter quota scheme.

10. The New Zealand Government will waive the guarantee of entry without restriction of quantity for butter for so long as the United Kingdom Government continue to operate a butter quota scheme.

11. The United Kingdom Government have no intention of removing import restrictions on butter so long as the circumstances on account of which they were imposed remain. The United King-

dom Government undertake to consult the New Zealand Government on any proposal to alter the butter quota scheme during the currency of the undertakings in paragraph 1.

12. The United Kingdom Government confirm that they do not intend to depart from their present policy of not encouraging the expansion of milk production in the United Kingdom for manufacturing purposes.

Apples and pears

13. The United Kingdom Government do not intend to impose quantitative restrictions on apples and pears imported from New Zealand and will consult the New Zealand Government on any significant change contemplated in the treatment of such imports. The New Zealand Government stated that there was no intention of changing the present phasing of arrivals of New Zealand apples and pears for sale in the United Kingdom. Both Governments recognized, in relation to the foregoing, that circumstances might arise in which it became necessary for them to consider within the framework of the GATT possible multilateral arrangements designed to further the liberalization of international trade in these commodities.

Tariff concessions

14. The New Zealand Government confirm that they will make further tariff concessions in the form of bindings of duty-free entry, and bindings of non-contractual margins of preference affecting approximately £8 million worth of United Kingdom exports to New Zealand.

Duration of the trade agreement

15. Without prejudice to paragraphs 1 and 5 of this Record it is the intention of the two Governments to continue in force the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, until January 1, 1970, and, if notice of termination has not been given before July 1, 1969, to continue it thereafter at six months' notice.

DPTJ,
President of the Board of Trade,
London.
June 28, 1966.

JRM,
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Overseas Trade.

SCHEDULE A

United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Negotiations 1966

Additional bindings of margins of preference in the New Zealand tariff

(Paragraph 14 of the Record of Understandings)

New Zealand Tariff Item No.	Description of Goods	Margins
	Petroleum and shale oils, other than crude, but excluding partly refined petroleum and topped crude of item 331.020.0 and the products of items 332.911.1 to 332.911.9; lubricating preparations n.e.i., containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum or shale oils, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations:	
	Lubricating oils and greases, other lubricating preparations containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum or shale oils, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations:	
	Lubricating oils, other lubricating preparations containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum or shale oils:	
	Other kinds:	
332.510.3	In bulk in ships' bottoms	8 pence per gal.
	In containers:	
332.510.6	Of a capacity of more than 1 gal. . .	
332.510.7	Of a capacity of 1 gal.	
	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated, or nitrosated derivatives:	
	Other acyclic alcohols:	
Ex 512.220.9	Other kinds (excluding ethyl alcohol), viz. iso octanol	20%
	Amine-function compounds:	
512.710.2	Non-gaseous	10%
512.810.0	Organo-sulphur compounds	10%
	Synthetic organic dyestuffs (including pigment dyestuffs); synthetic organic products of a kind used as luminophores; products of a kind known as optical bleaching agents, substantive to the fibre; natural indigo:	
531.010.1	Water soluble	10%
	Woven fabrics of cotton, unbleached, not mercerized, n.e.i.:	
	Not containing sheep's or lambs' wool or fine animal hair:	
652.130.9	Other kinds	15%
	Other woven fabrics of cotton (bleached, dyed, mercerized, printed, or otherwise finished):	
	Other woven fabrics of cotton, other than in the grey, n.e.i.:	
	Other kinds:	
652.291.3	Canvas and duck	15%
	Bed linen (except plain pillowcases), table linen, and kitchen linen:	
	Plain:	
656.911.1	Bed sheets	15%
	Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw eyes); rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers:	
	Of iron or steel:	
	Screws:	
694.210.6	Other	20%
	Knives with cutting blades, serrated or not (including pruning knives), other than knives falling within item 695.250.0:	
	Other knives:	
696.011.1	Kitchen and table knives	12½%
	Chain and parts thereof, of iron or steel:	
698.300.1	Transmission chain and chains	20%
698.300.2	Other chain and chains	20%
	Machine tools for working metal or metallic carbides, not being tools for working in the hand, or gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting, or surface-tempering appliances:	
715.100.1	As may be determined by the Minister . . .	10%
	Other:	
715.100.3	Lathes	10%
715.100.4	Wire-drawing machines	10%
715.100.9	Other machines	10%
	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods, or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of items 732.910.1 to 732.910.5):	
	Other transport vehicles:	
	Unassembled in accordance with the determinations of the Minister under Section 16 of the Customs Acts Amendment Act 1934:	
	Of a rated gross laden weight not exceeding 10,000 lb:	
732.300.1	Vans	16¼%
732.300.2	Other vehicles	16¼%
732.300.3	Of a rated gross laden weight exceeding 10,000 lb.	16¼%

SCHEDULE B

United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Negotiations 1966

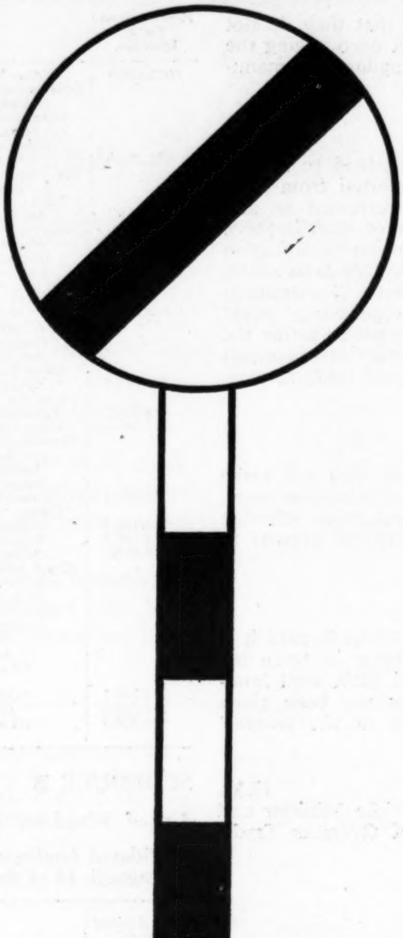
Additional bindings of duty-free entry in the New Zealand tariff (Paragraph 14 of the Record of Understandings)

New Zealand Tariff Item No.	Description of Goods	Rate
	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated, or nitrosated derivatives:	
	Other acyclic alcohols:	
512.220.1	Butyl alcohol	Free
Ex 512.220.9	Other kinds (excluding ethyl alcohol), viz. iso octanol .	Free
	Amine-function compounds:	
512.710.2	Non-gaseous	Free
512.810.0	Organo-sulphur compounds	Free
	Heterocyclic compounds, including nucleic acids:	
512.850.9	Other kinds	Free
	Metallic or ammonium salts or peroxy salts:	
514.210.1	Sodium sulphides	Free
	Synthetic organic dyestuffs (including pigment dyestuffs); synthetic organic products of a kind used as luminophores; products of a kind known as optical bleaching agents, substantive to the fibre; natural indigo:	
531.010.1	Water soluble	Free
531.010.9	Other	Free
	Chemical derivatives of natural rubber:	
	Powder, granules, flakes, blocks, lumps, and similar bulk forms:	
581.922.2	Other	Free
	Cotton yarn and thread, bleached, dyed or mercerized, not put up for retail sale:	
651.410.1	Sewing threads	Free
	Cotton yarn and thread put up for retail sale:	
651.420.1	Sewing threads	Free

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade was given on page viii of June 24 issue.



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PORTLAND HOUSE, STAG PLACE, LONDON SW1. TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 8121

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

USSR and Syria

A THREE YEAR Trade and Payments Agreement between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union which was signed in November 1965, has been ratified at Damascus.

According to the lists attached to the Commercial Agreement, the Soviet Union is to supply machinery, vehicles, iron and steel, chemical products, medical equipment and consumer goods. Syria is to export cotton, cereals and other raw materials and animal products. All payments will be made in sterling and all invoices and bills will be quoted in sterling.

The text of the agreement may be seen in Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Tunisia and Benelux trade agreement

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of June 10-14-17, 1966, announced the renewal, for a further year from April 1, 1966, of the trade agreement of 1958 between Tunisia and Benelux. Quotas under the agreement are unchanged from the previous year.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479-81), quoting reference CRE 7871/G.

ALGERIA, MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

Exporters interested in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia are reminded that French is the foreign language most widely used in business and official circles in these countries. It is, therefore, essential that any literature or correspondence for local firms should be in French. Similarly, quotations of weights and measures in the metric system and of prices in local currency are also an important factor in attracting the interest of potential importers.

JOHN EDGINGTON & Co
CAMPING EQUIPMENT

Destined for use by the Sudan Railways is this lorry load of bell tents, an order secured by John Edgington & Co. Ltd. against fierce competition. The tents conform to a specification laid down by the War Office in 1932.

Sudan and USSR trade agreement

Amendment to notice published in the Board of Trade Journal *on July* 1, 1966. The notice should have read as follows:—

Lists of goods to be exchanged during 1962-1964 under a long-term trade agreement between USSR and Sudan were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 9, 1962. Lists for the years 1965-1967 which have recently been received are reproduced below.

List of goods for exports from the USSR to the Republic of the Sudan during 1965-1967.

	Unit	1965	1966	1967
Machines and equipment (trucks and passenger motor-cars, tractors, agricultural and road building machinery, excavators, power, pumping and compressing and construction equipment, ships and ships' equipment, aeroplanes, helicopters, aircraft equipment, equipment for the light, food and printing industries, sewing machines, machine tools, bearings and spare parts	£S.1,000	800	1100	1400
Roller iron and steel	1,000 tons	15	16	17
Rails		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Oil and petroleum products tanks		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chemical goods	£S.1,000	40	70	100
Automobile tyres and tubes	1,000 sets	2	5	10
Sawn timber	1,000 cubic metres	45	45	45
Newsprint	tons	100	200	300
Sugar	1,000 tons	30	45	50
Cotton and other piece-goods	Mil. m.	12	12	12
Medicines, medical instruments and equipment	£S.1,000	40	60	80
Watches	1,000 pieces	5	10	15
Movie and photographic cameras and accessories	£S.1,000	4	6	8
Other goods (goods for cultural and household use, films, books, periodicals and other goods.)		200	200	200

List of goods for export from the Republic of the Sudan to the USSR during 1965-1967.

	Unit	1965	1966	1967
Cotton	1,000 tons	10	12	15
Skins	1,000 tons	100	100	100
Oil seeds/groundnuts etc..	1,000 tons	5	6	7
Dates	tons	300	300	300
Gum Arabic	£1,000	10	14	19
Other commodities (Medical herbs, handicrafts wares, films, books and periodicals).	£1,000	10	15	20

NOTE. P.M. = pro memoria.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

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BANK OF NORTH AFRICA
Capital & Reserve £L1,000,000 (£1,000,000)

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

The Bulletin, published daily from Monday to Friday, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

ABU DHABI

(129/66) Road Construction for the Ruler of Abu Dhabi. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 25242/66.

ARGENTINA

(133/66) Electro-Mechanical Equipment for Ministry of Public Works. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 26. E.S.B. 10129/66.

AUSTRALIA

(128/66) Data Processing Plant for Australian Bureau of Meteorology. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available E.S.B. 20852/66.*

(131/66) Foundry Pouring Loop Monorail and Mould Line Conveyor for Chrysler Australia Ltd. Closing date not stated. E.S.B. 25038/66.*

Department of Supply:

(129/66) Lathe. July 27. E.S.B. 25033/66.*

(129/66) Lathe. July 28. E.S.B. 25034/66.*

(129/66) Straightening Press. July 28. E.S.B. 25035/66.*

(129/66) Multi-Purpose Machine Tool. August 31. E.S.B. 25036/66.*

(129/66) Ice Point Reference Junction. September 14. E.S.B. 25037/66.*

(130/66) Tunnel Boring Machine for Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. August 16. E.S.B. 25298/66.*

(130/66) Selector Control Equipment for Victorian Railways, Melbourne. August 10. E.S.B. 25402/66.*

BURMA

Myanma Export Import Corporation:

(128/66) Cable. August 25. E.S.B. 25046/66.*

(128/66) Metals. August 10. E.S.B. 25047/66.*

(128/66) Rolling Grille Doors. August 10. E.S.B. 25048/66.*

(128/66) Solder. July 27. E.S.B. 25049/66.*

(128/66) Crane. July 27. E.S.B. 25050/66.*

(128/66) Horncheeks for Axle Guards. August 10. E.S.B. 25052/66.*

(128/66) Steel. August 3. E.S.B. 25054/66.*

(128/66) Screws. August 3. E.S.B. 25053/66.*

(128/66) Refractory Materials. August 1. E.S.B. 25060/66.*

(128/66) Railway Signal Block Instruments. August 10. E.S.B. 25056/66.*

(128/66) Vehicles. August 22. E.S.B. 25045/66.*

(129/66) Copper Sheets, Hand Tools. August 16. E.S.B. 25069/66.*

(129/66) Contractors Plant and Equipment. August 3. E.S.B. 25051/66.*

(129/66) Thermometers. July 30. E.S.B. 25059/66.*

(129/66) Hydrometer. August 16. E.S.B. 25063/66.*

(129/66) Electric Lamps; Fittings and Accessories. August 18. E.S.B. 25064/66.*

(129/66) Cable. August 16. E.S.B. 25065/66.*

(129/66) Electrical Materials. August 22. E.S.B. 25066/66.*

(132/66) Sweetened Condensed Milk. July 29. E.S.B. 25614/66.*

(132/66) Vehicles. August 8. E.S.B. 25611/66.*

(132/66) Wire. August 17. E.S.B. 25616/66.*

(132/66) Hose Pipe. August 31. E.S.B. 25642/66.*

(133/66) Cable and Wire. August 17. E.S.B. 25615/66.*

(133/66) Copper Conductor Wire. August 17. E.S.B. 25617/66.*

(133/66) Synthetic Resin Sheets and Rods. August 17. E.S.B. 25641/66.*

(133/66) Tiles. August 17. E.S.B. 25640/66.*

(133/66) Photographic Paper, etc. July 27. E.S.B. 25643/66.*

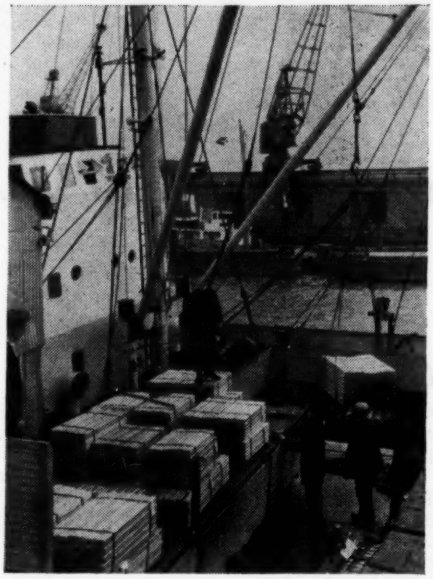
(133/66) Electric Lamps etc. August 17. E.S.B. 25644/66.*

(133/66) Ductile Rolls. August 12. E.S.B. 25653/66.*

CANADA

(133/66) Braking Resistors for British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. September 13. E.S.B. 25696/66.

(131/66) Shunt Reactors for Manitoba Hydro. August 3. E.S.B. 25457/66.



A £16,128 export order for aluminium anodes has been received by BKL Alloys Ltd., Birmingham. The anodes will be used to protect the steel sluice gates of a new dam on the Rhine in Germany from corrosion. This picture shows the last shipment being loaded at Hull docks. Aluminium Laboratories Ltd., who developed the protection system, believe that this is the first time that the anode system has been used in a European dam project.

CEYLON

(132/66) Kraft Paper Bags for Ceylon Cement Corporation. August 11. E.S.B. 25609/66.

(129/66) Newsprint for Eastern Paper Mills Corporation. August 10. E.S.B. 25088/66.

(131/66) Milk Bottling and Sterilizing Plant for Milk Board. September 12. E.S.B. 25434/66.*

Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power:

(131/66) Contractors Plant and Vehicles. September 10. E.S.B. 25430/66.

(131/66) Wiring of Buildings. August 9. E.S.B. 25436/66.

(131/66) Workshop Equipment for National Textile Corporation. July 28. E.S.B. 25433/66.*

Public Works Department:

(131/66) Steam Boiler and Reducing Valve. August 17. E.S.B. 25431/66.*

(131/66) Rubber Tyred Wheels. August 10. E.S.B. 25432/66.*

(131/66) Various Stores for River Valleys Development Board. July 27. E.S.B. 25438/66.

COLOMBIA

(128/66) Radio Communication Equipment for Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones. August 9. E.S.B. 25222/66.

(131/66) Electrical Equipment for Empresas Publicas de Medellin. August 29. E.S.B. 25471/66.

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Hull to Stavanger, Bergen. Trondheim, etc.
Felixstowe to Oslo & Oslofjord Ports.

COSTA RICA

(132/66) kWh Meters for El Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad. September 13. E.S.B. 25601/66.*

CYPRUS

(130/66) Kitchen Equipment for Director, Public Works. August 27. E.S.B. 25243/66.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Egyptian Railways:

(132/66) Cranes. August 1. E.S.B. 25618/66.

(132/66) Switches. August 15. E.S.B. 25652/66.

(132/66) Plastic Packing. August 15. E.S.B. 25670/66.

(132/66) Porcelain Fuse Units. August 15. E.S.B. 25671/66.

(133/66) Ultrasonic Spare Parts. This tender has been re-issued. Closing date now August 9. E.S.B. 13138/66.

(132/66) Steel Sheets for General Aero Organization. July 31. E.S.B. 25619/66.*

ETHIOPIA

(133/66) Generating Sets for Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority. (Further Information.) August 31. E.S.B. 22225/66.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(131/66) Air-Hose. August 1. E.S.B. 25464/66.*

(132/66) Welding Rods. August 4. E.S.B. 25444/66.*

(132/66) Generating Set. August 5. E.S.B. 25442/66.*

(132/66) Reducers. August 4. E.S.B. 25446/66.*

(132/66) Optical Pyrometer. August 4. E.S.B. 25441/66.*

(132/66) Spiral Rings. July 27. E.S.B. 25443/66.*

(132/66) Steel Pipe. August 2. E.S.B. 25449/66.*

(132/66) Bearings. August 4. E.S.B. 25445/66.*

(132/66) Ferro-Manganese. August 2. E.S.B. 25447/66.*

(132/66) Steel Pipe and Fittings. August 2. E.S.B. 25448/66.*

(132/66) Electrode. August 2. E.S.B. 25460/66.*

(132/66) Pumping Equipment. August 4. E.S.B. 25489/66.*

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)

(129/66) Clothing for Rechtsfaehige Anstalt Des Deffentlichen Rechts. August 9. E.S.B. 25220/66.

GHANA

(129/66) Cable and Copper Conductor for Ghana Supply Commission. August 9. E.S.B. 25229/66.

GREECE

(130/66) Dairy Equipment and Machinery for Agricultural Bank of Greece. August 3. E.S.B. 25248/66.*

(130/66) Office Machinery for Ministry of Trade. July 27. E.S.B. 25244//66.*

Public Power Corporation:

(129/66) Submarine Cable. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 12. E.S.B. 17913/66.*

(130/66) Guy Insulators. August 9. E.S.B. 25255/66.*

(130/66) Wooden Poles. August 19. E.S.B. 25251/66.*

HONG KONG

(131/66) Bib Taps for Government Stores Department. July 29. E.S.B. 25414/66.*

INDIA

Atomic Energy Establishment:

(129/66) Filing and Sawing Machine. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24217/66.*

(129/66) Die Sinking Machine. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24218/66.*

(132/66) Acid Disposal Tank. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24219/66.*

(130/66) File Films for Beas Purchase Organization. July 27. E.S.B. 25256/66.*

(132/66) Dust Extraction Equipment for Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. July 28. E.S.B. 25627/66.

(131/66) Protective Inserts for Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. September 15. E.S.B. 25416/66.*

Welding arms of agricultural hydraulic loaders with British Oxygen Mirrospeed electrodes at Grays of Fetterangus Ltd., Aberdeenshire. Grays of Fetterangus specialize in the manufacture of loaders, transport boxes, land rollers, buckrakes and other agricultural machinery and the firm exports to most European countries and orders have been received from Japan, Equador and Nigeria.

(129/66) Fork Lift Truck for Cochin Port Trust. August 2. E.S.B. 25096/66.

(130/66) Circuit Breakers for Damodar Valley Corporation. September 2. E.S.B. 25415/66.

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals:

(128/66) Electric Planing Machine. August 2. E.S.B. 25020/66.*

(132/66) Shearing Machine. August 2. E.S.B. 25661/66.*

Government of Mysore:

(128/66) Control Panels. September 20. E.S.B. 25027/66.

(129/66) Hydraulic Gates and Hoists. September 1. E.S.B. 25073/66.

(132/66) Dam Construction. August 24. E.S.B. 25465/66.

(132/66) Switchgear Equipment. September 20. E.S.B. 25466/66.

(133/66) Transformers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25028/66.*

(129/66) Crawler Tractors and Accessories for Gujarat Central Stores Purchase Organization. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24215/66.*

(131/66) Drilling Equipment for India Supply Mission. July 28. E.S.B. 25467/66.

(132/66) Transformers for Madras State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 1. E.S.B. 16432/66.*

(132/66) Magnetic Equipment for Mangalore Port Trust. July 30. E.S.B. 25662/66.

(131/66) Gas Holder for Oriental Gas Company's Undertaking. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22999/66.*

(128/66) Meter Cupboards for Punjab State Electricity Board. August 22. E.S.B. 24699/66.

Rajasthan Underground Water Board:

(129/66) Surveying and Drawing Equipment. July 28. E.S.B. 25075/66.

(129/66) Aerial Photographic Equipment. July 28. E.S.B. 25076/66.

(129/66) Electro Logging Equipment. July 28. E.S.B. 25079/66.

(129/66) Tentage. July 28. E.S.B. 25082/66.

(129/66) Drilling Equipment. July 28. E.S.B. 25081/66.

(129/66) Hydrological Equipment. July 28. E.S.B. 25080/66.

(129/66) Geophysical Equipment. July 28. E.S.B. 25078/66.

(129/66) Chemical Equipment. July 28. E.S.B. 25077/66.

(129/66) Geophysical Equipment. July 28, E.S.B. 25016/66.

(133/66) Cranes and Trailers for UP State Electricity Board. September 30. E.S.B. 25628/66.

IRAN

(133/66) Miners' Helmets for Steel Corporation of Iran. September 17. E.S.B. 25672/66.*

IRAQ

(130/66) Blood Plasma for Central Foreign Purchasing Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24257/66.*

The Ministry of Defence:

(130/66) Direction Finder Station. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 23743/66.*

(130/66) Films and Processing Materials. August 13. E.S.B. 25269/66.*

(130/66) Spare Parts for Tractor. August 30. E.S.B. 25297/66.*

(131/66) Duplicating Machines. (Further Information.) This tender has been re-issued. Closing date now August 23. E.S.B. 6470/66.*

(131/66) Charging Set Spares. (Further Information.) This tender has been re-issued. Closing date now August 23. E.S.B. 10194/66.*

(131/66) Radio Spares. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. (This tender has been re-issued.) Closing date now August 27. E.S.B. 10403/66.*

(131/66) Radio Transmitter and Receiver Parts. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 27. E.S.B. 7100/66.*

(131/66) Radio Components. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 20. E.S.B. 10190/66.*

(131/66) Switchboard Parts. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 23. E.S.B. 10192/66.*

(131/66) Radio Spare Parts. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 20. E.S.B. 10402/66.*

(131/66) Vehicle Spare Parts. August 30. E.S.B. 25296/66.*

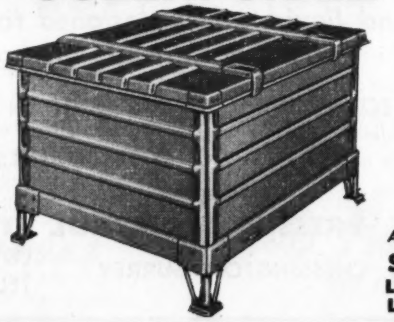
(131/66) University Construction Project for Ministry of Works and Housing. (Further Information.) September 6. E.S.B. 13636/66.

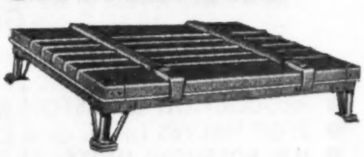
IRISH REPUBLIC

(132/66) Building Project for National Building Agency Ltd. July 29. E.S.B. 25624/66.

ITALY

(133/66) Magnetic Core Memory for NATO Research Centre La Spezia August 29. E.S.B. 25676/66.*





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JAPAN

(131/66) Expressway Construction for Japan Highway Public Corporation. (Pre-qualification.) Apply by July 29. E.S.B. 25427/66.*

JORDAN

(128/66) Structural Steel etc. for Jordan Cement Factories Co. Ltd. August 15. E.S.B. 25044/66.*

(131/66) Road Construction for Ministry of Communications. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 25724/66.

KENYA

(132/66) Automatic Telephone Sets for East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. (Further Information.) August 3. E.S.B. 24150/66.

(130/66) Sleepers and Clips for East African Railways and Harbours. Apply by August 1. E.S.B. 25273/66.

(132/66) Miscellaneous Stores for Ministry of Works. (Advance Information.) Closing date not yet known. E.S.B. 25490/66.

KUWAIT

Central Tenders Committee:

(128/66) Cables and Accessories. August 14. E.S.B. 25214/66.*

Ministry of Electricity and Water:

(129/66) Cable. August 21. E.S.B. 25212/66.*

(129/66) Wood Poles and Kicking Blocks. August 14. E.S.B. 25213/66.*

(129/66) Street Lighting Feeder Pillars. August 3. E.S.B. 25215/66.*

(129/66) Cables. August 2. E.S.B. 25216/66.*

(129/66) Steel Tanks and Accessories. August 2. E.S.B. 25218/66.*

(129/66) Cables and Cable Boxes. August 2. E.S.B. 25217/66.*

LEBANON

(132/66) Locomotive Spare Parts for Lebanese State Railways. August 2. E.S.B. 25613/66.*

LIBYA

(130/66) Electrical Installations for Public Works Department. September 5. E.S.B. 25252/66.

NEW ZEALAND

General Post Office:

(129/66) Valves and Diodes. August 4. E.S.B. 25219/66.*

(129/66) Insulators. August 5. E.S.B. 25226/66.*

(129/66) Testing Equipment. August 12. E.S.B. 25225/66.*

(129/66) Radio Testing Equipment. August 5. E.S.B. 25223/66.*

(129/66) Pencils. August 3. E.S.B. 25224/66.*

(131/66) Impedance Repeaters and Panels. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 24213/66.*

(131/66) Tea Towels and Towelling for Ministry of Works, Wellington. August 2. E.S.B. 25472/66.*

NIGERIA

(129/66) Construction of Office Building for Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. August 3. E.S.B. 25058/66.

PAKISTAN

(133/66) Permanent Way Materials for East Pakistan Railway Board. August 31. E.S.B. 25629/66.*

PERU

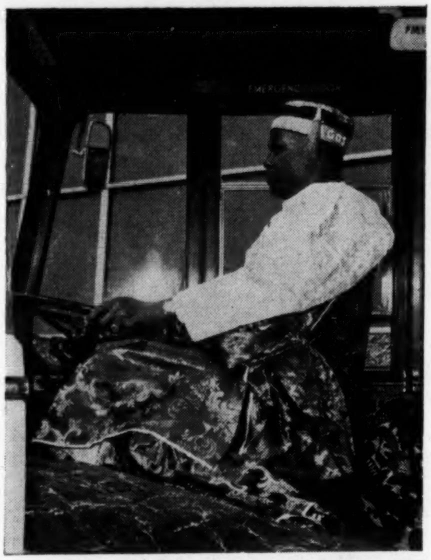
(128/66) Tunnel Construction for Ministerio de Fomento y Obras Publicas. (Further Information.) Brief notice of the project and rough map of area available. E.S.B. 22590/66.*

PHILIPPINES

(133/66) Construction Materials for National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority. August 25. E.S.B. 25620/66.*

SINGAPORE

(133/66) Vehicles for Ministry of Interior and Defence. July 27. E.S.B. 25651/66.



A Chief from Lagos at the wheel of a new coach during a visit to the Hendon factory of Duple Motor Bodies Ltd., recently.

(130/66) Sewage Purification Equipment for Public Works Department. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 7. E.S.B. 22951/66.*

SOUTH AFRICA

(130/66) Black Drawing Paper for Cape Provincial Tender Board. July 29. E.S.B. 25405/66.*

(133/66) Suspensions and Sera for Natal Provincial Administration. July 27. E.S.B. 25675/66.*

(132/66) Industrial Shaping Machines for South African Railways. August 5. E.S.B. 25453/66.*

State Tender Board:

(130/66) Pharmaceuticals. July 29. E.S.B. 25276/65.

(130/66) Meteorological Balloons. August 1. E.S.B. 25277/66.*

(130/66) Spectrophotometer. August 2. E.S.B. 25279/66.*

(130/66) Generating Sets. July 29. E.S.B. 25280/66.*

(130/66) Laboratory Supplies and Materials. July 29. E.S.B. 25278/66.*

(130/66) Laboratory Equipment. August 10. E.S.B. 25281/66.*

(130/66) Laboratory Equipment. July 29. E.S.B. 25282/66.*

(130/66) Laboratory Equipment. July 29. E.S.B. 25285/66.*

(130/66) Woodworking Machinery. July 28. E.S.B. 25283/66.*

(130/66) Machine Tools. July 28. E.S.B. 25284/66.*

(130/66) Air Compressors. July 28. E.S.B. 25290/66.*

(130/66) VHF Transmitters and Receivers. July 29. E.S.B. 25291/66.*

(130/66) Vulcanized Rubber Sheets. July 28. E.S.B. 25286/66.*

(130/66) PVC Cable. August 4. E.S.B. 25289/65.*

(130/66) Electro-Encephalographic Equipment. July 29. E.S.B. 25292/66.*

(130/66) Dental Equipment. July 27. E.S.B. 25293/66.*

(130/66) Operating Theatre Equipment. August 4. E.S.B. 25294/66.*

(130/66) Lathe Tools. July 28. E.S.B. 25295/66.*

(131/66) Cranes. July 27. E.S.B. 25288/66.*

SPAIN

(133/66) Dredging Works for Junta de Obras y Servicios Del Puerto de Gijon-Musel. August 4. E.S.B. 25664/66.

SUDAN

(130/66) Inert Cells for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. August 10. E.S.B. 25300/66.*

Sudan Railways:

(131/66) Diesel Locomotives. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 10. Paragraph 13 of specification cancelled. E.S.B. 18794/66.*

(132/66) Cable and Accessories. September 12. E.S.B. 25494/66.*

(132/66) Lathe. September 6. E.S.B. 25498/66.*

(132/66) Timber. August 24. E.S.B. 25497/66.*

THAILAND

(132/66) Vehicles for Department of Highways. August 14. E.S.B. 25663/66.*

(128/66) Spare Parts for Aircraft for Directorate of Air Engineering. July 28. E.S.B. 25100/66.

(129/66) Transformers for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. August 23. E.S.B. 25204/66.*

State Railway of Thailand:

(131/66) Adjustable Wrenches. August 4. E.S.B. 25420/66.

(131/66) Hose Pipe. August 10. E.S.B. 25424/66.

Telephone Organization of Thailand:

(131/66) Radio Tubes. July 29. E.S.B. 25417/66.

(131/66) Telephone Branch Exchange. August 9. E.S.B. 25418/66.

(131/66) Printing Machine and Accessories. July 27. E.S.B. 25419/66.

TURKEY

Ministry of Defence:

(133/66) Laboratory Equipment. August 1. E.S.B. 25633/66.*

(133/66) Radiation Measurement Instruments. August 4. E.S.B. 25634/66.*

(130/66) Laboratory Equipment for State Hydraulic Works. July 27. E.S.B. 25275/66.*

Tekel Genel Mudurlugu:

(133/66) Adhesive Tape Machines. August 10. E.S.B. 25500/66.*

(133/66) Zinc Plate Finishing Machine. August 19. E.S.B. 25606/66.*

(133/66) Tobacco Aromatization Plant. August 15. Tender documents (in Turkish) available. E.S.B. 25608/66.*

URUGUAY

(132/66) Gelatined Explosives for AFE (State Railways.) August 23. E.S.B. 25645/66.

(133/66) Accounting Machinery for Ministry of Public Works. September 14. E.S.B. 25650/66.

National Port Administration:

(129/66) Radioelectric Receivers. July 29. E.S.B. 25084/66.

(133/66) Wire Rope. August 2. E.S.B. 25648/66.

State Electricity Board:

(128/66) Brass Tubes. August 9. E.S.B. 25085/66.

(133/66) Iron and Steel. August 11. E.S.B. 25649/66.

VENEZUELA

(128/66) Generators for Venezuela Electricity Authority. August 19. E.S.B. 25240/66.

VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:

(132/66) Electrical Appliances. July 28. E.S.B. 25479/66.*

(132/66) Refrigerator. July 28. E.S.B. 25480/66.*

(132/66) Paper. July 28. E.S.B. 25482/66.*

(133/66) Pins. July 28. E.S.B. 25481/66.*

(132/66) Ampoule Filling and Sealing Machine for Laboratories OPV. July 29. E.S.B. 25477/66.*

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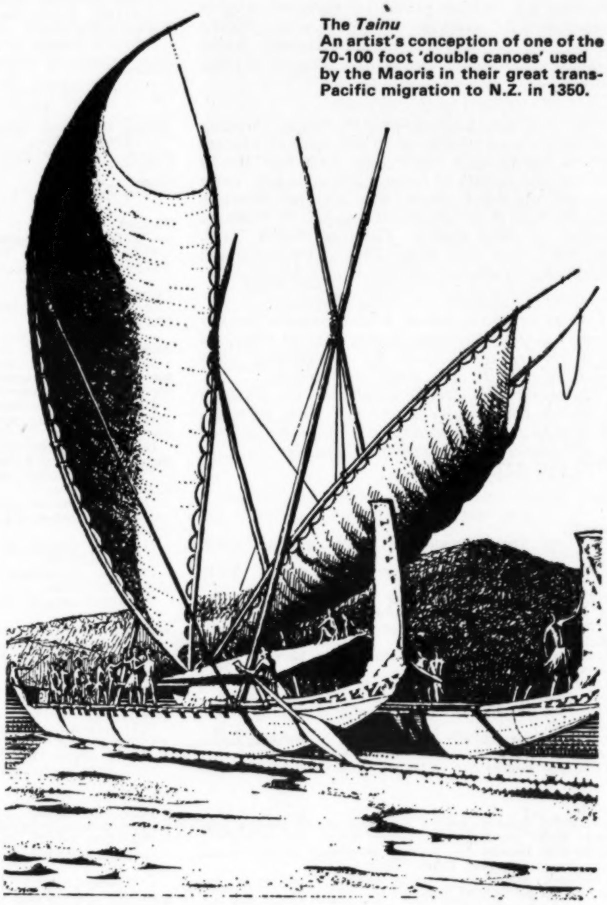

The *Tainu*
An artist's conception of one of the 70-100 foot 'double canoes' used by the Maoris in their great trans-Pacific migration to N.Z. in 1350.

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Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, agencies, export opportunities, market surveys, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the "Export Service Bulletin".

The Bulletin, published daily from Monday to Friday, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form and specimen copy can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H.28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433. Telex 25977. Answer back: Bothillgate. Ldn.).

Copies of those issues, which contain further details of the following items, can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which the inquiry appeared. This number, the country and commodity should be quoted in all inquiries. (*Telephone inquiries to City 5757, ext. 427*).

Australia

(129/66) Agency inquiry for rubber webbing. E.S.B. 24567/66.

(130/66) Agency inquiry for electric motors. E.S.B. 24812/66.

(131/66) Agency inquiry for confectionery; foodstuffs and raw materials. E.S.B. 24899/66.

(131/66) Agency inquiry for ophthalmic instruments. E.S.B. 24900/66.

(128/66) Inquiry for baby shawls; cot blankets; pram covers. E.S.B. 4821/66.

(129/66) Inquiry for aluminium smelting plant; lead alloy equipment; lead refining plant. E.S.B. 21183/66.

(129/66) Inquiry for paint spraying equipment. E.S.B. 24864/66.

(129/66) Manufacture under licence – building equipment and products. E.S.B. 24315/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for children's clothing. E.S.B. 24762/66.

Austria

(128/66) Agency inquiry for diamond machinery; diamond tools; grinding machinery. E.S.B. 24313/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for cutlery; glassware; kitchen equipment; space heaters. E.S.B. 22804/66.

(131/66) Manufacture under licence – machinery and machine tools., E.S.B. 24347/66.

Belgium

(133/66) Inquiry for dairy equipment. E.S.B. 24957/66.

Bulgaria

(131/66) Inquiry for steel casting machine. E.S.B. 24829/66.

Burma

(130/66) Settlement of hotel bills.

Canada

(129/66) Inquiry for doors; plywoods and hardboards. E.S.B. 24320/66.

(129/66) Manufacture under licence – control devices; heating equipment. E.S.B. 24359/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for metal working machinery. E.S.B. 24612/66.

(130/66) Manufacture under licence – expansion joints and filters. E.S.B. 24486/66.

(131/66) Inquiry for florists accessories and supplies. E.S.B. 11937/66.

(131/66) Inquiry for winches. E.S.B. 24761/66.

Colombia

(130/66) Inquiry for electronic parts. E.S.B. 24995/66.

Congo, Democratic Republic of

(133/66) Inquiry for interior building fixtures and fittings. E.S.B. 2124/66.

Cuba

(129/66) Inquiry for insecticides. E.S.B. 24025/66.

Finland

(132/66) Agency inquiry for yarns. E.S.B. 25308/66.

(131/66) Inquiry for book-keeping machines. E.S.B. 24754/66.

Formosa

(132/66) Inquiry for bottle making machinery. E.S.B. 25569/66.

France

(129/66) Agency inquiry for bicycle accessories; cutlery footwear; household electrical fittings; industrial materials and equipment; sports goods. E.S.B. 25137/66.

(129/66) Agency inquiry for toys. E.S.B. 24571/66.

(128/66) Inquiry for industrial raw and semi-finished materials. E.S.B. 24428/66.

(129/66) Inquiry for flame and spark arresting equipment. E.S.B. 19878/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for chocolates and chocolate bars. E.S.B. 24599/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for cloth. E.S.B. 24728/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for floor coverings; wallpapers. E.S.B. 24763/66.

(132/66) Inquiry for fancy goods; giftware; novelties. E.S.B. 25327/66.

(132/66) Temporary importation of commercial vehicles. C.R.E. 2090/G.

(133/66) Inquiry for bedspreads. E.S.B. 25132/66.

Germany, Federal Republic of

(131/66) Agency inquiry for tools. E.S.B. 20652/66.

(128/66) Inquiry for canal cleaning machines and equipment. E.S.B. 21279/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for timber. E.S.B. 24801/66.

(131/66) Inquiry for bicycle accessories and wheel spokes; haberdashery. E.S.B. 25768/66.

(131/66) Inquiry for handkerchiefs. E.S.B. 25540/66.

(131/66) Inquiry for vegetable and animal oils, fats and by-products. E.S.B. 25307/66.

(132/66) Inquiry for industrial tape. E.S.B. 20195/66.

Greece

(128/66) Agency inquiry for baby foods; clothing; pharmaceuticals; toys. E.S.B. 18844/66.

(128/66) Agency inquiry for metals. E.S.B. 24339/66.

(129/66) Agency inquiry for furniture. E.S.B. 24527/66.

(129/66) Agency inquiry for picnic sets; tinware; vacuum flasks. E.S.B. 24523/66.

(130/66) Agency inquiry for fish. E.S.B. 24731/66.

Hong Kong

(128/66) Agency inquiry for handbag frames. E.S.B. 24380/66.

(131/66) Agency inquiry for electrical fittings and supplies. E.S.B. 24911/66.

India

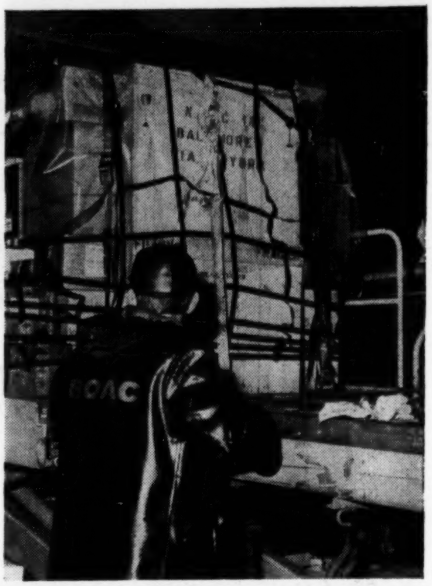
(132/66) Excess consignments of goods. E.S.B. 25135/66.

Iran

(128/66) Inquiry for glassware and manufacturing machinery. E.S.B. 24467/66.

Iraq

(132/66) Manufacture under licence – transistor radios. E.S.B. 25508/66.



Ready for despatch by air to the United States are these carpet yarn texturizing machines made by the Klinger Manufacturing Co. The machines are capable of handling any continuous filament man-made fibre and are in use by major producers of carpet yarn throughout the world.

Israel

(130/66) Agency inquiry for metal-working machinery; tools and accessories. E.S.B. 24440/66.

(128/66) Manufacture under licence – lift trucks and hoists. E.S.B. 17292/66.

Italy

(128/66) Agency inquiry for deodorants; polishers; polishes. E.S.B. 24461/66.

(129/66) Agency inquiry for cosmetics; perfumes. E.S.B. 24526/66.

(129/66) Agency inquiry for furs. E.S.B. 24463/66.

(129/66) Agency inquiry for perfumery. E.S.B. 24564/66.

(129/66) Agency inquiry for sports goods; sportswear. E.S.B. 24709/66.

(130/66) Agency inquiry for bathing costumes; beachwear; knitwear; sportswear. E.S.B. 24719/66.

(130/66) Agency inquiry for control equipment; electrical equipment. E.S.B. 20681/66.

(130/66) Agency inquiry for industrial plant and machinery. E.S.B. 24598/66.

(130/66) Agency inquiry for printing ink; printing paper. E.S.B. 24720/66.

(131/66) Agency inquiry for burners. E.S.B. 4236/66.

(131/66) Agency inquiry for reproduction furniture. E.S.B. 24936/66.

(132/66) Agency inquiry for cleaning products and accessories; laces; overshoes; razor blades. E.S.B. 24989/66.

(129/66) Inquiry for meat. E.S.B. 24556/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for drilling bits and tools. E.S.B. 24788/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for metal containers. E.S.B. 24787/66.

(130/66) Manufacture under licence – sealing compounds; waterproofing equipment. E.S.B. 24717/66.

(132/66) Inquiry for office machinery and accessories. E.S.B. 25103/66.

Jamaica

(131/66) Agency inquiry for furniture – further information. E.S.B. 20411/66.

Jordan

(132/66) Agency inquiry for constructional projects; road building. E.S.B. 25351/66.

(130/66) Agency inquiry in respect of consultancy services; industrial machinery and equipment and raw materials. E.S.B. 24028/66.

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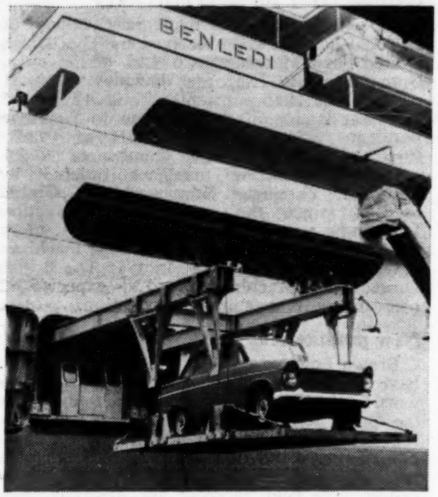


Designed to lift cars up to 3 tons this transporter has been installed in the new Ben Line ship 'Benledi' and was featured at the Ship's Gear International exhibition at Olympia. The transporter is carried on rollers inside the ship and can be projected to port or starboard as required.

(129/66) Inquiry in respect of consultancy services; contracting work. E.S.B. 24579/66.

(129/66) Inquiry for map printing machine; pantograph machine. E.S.B. 24586/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for fabric remnants. E.S.B. 24752/66.

(131/66) Inquiry for razor blades. E.S.B. 24973/66.

Malta

(128/66) Inquiry for cellulose wadding; cotton waste; cotton yarn. E.S.B. 18685/66.

Morocco/Austria

(129/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 7940/G.

Pakistan

(129/66) Agency inquiry for concrete additives; synthetic resins. E.S.B. 24071/66.

(131/66) Inquiry for galvanising chemicals. E.S.B. 24858/66.

Saudi Arabia

(128/66) Agency inquiry for car batteries; tyres and tubes. E.S.B. 24305/66.

South Africa

(129/66) Agency inquiry for cotton fabrics; worsted fabrics. E.S.B. 24716/66.

(131/66) Agency inquiry for horse shoes; stirrups. E.S.B. 24949/66.

(129/66) Inquiry for electric installation equipment and fittings. E.S.B. 8841/66.

(129/66) Inquiry for fireplaces; heating appliances; industrial heaters. E.S.B. 23074/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for electrical equipment. E.S.B. 24789/66.

Spain

(129/66) Inquiry for jams; marmalade. E.S.B. 24323/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for glassware. E.S.B. 23845/66.

Switzerland

(129/66) Agency inquiry for fabrics; interlinings; piecegoods. E.S.B. 24553/66.

(130/66) Agency inquiry for electronic control and measuring equipment. E.S.B. 24790/66.

(128/66) Inquiry for water pumps. E.S.B. 24092/66.

(129/66) Inquiry for glass fibre polyester sheeting. E.S.B. 24091/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for chemicals; glue; packaging materials. E.S.B. 24738/66.

(132/66) Inquiry for chamois leather straps. E.S.B. 25330/66.

Turkey

(129/66) Inquiry for wheel alignment service equipment. E.S.B. 23180/66.

(132/66) Inquiry for alumina plant. E.S.B. 24923/66.

United States of America

(131/66) Agency inquiry for saw blades; carbide end mills and inserts. E.S.B. 23697/66.

(128/66) Inquiry for sprayers. E.S.B. 24357/66.

(129/66) Inquiry for power tools. E.S.B. 24544/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for architectural, engineering and planning services; engineering products and equipment. E.S.B. 24814/66.

(130/66) Inquiry for radios. E.S.B. 24781/66.

(131/66) Inquiry for confectionery machinery. E.S.B. 24889/66.

(132/66) Inquiry for pewter ware. E.S.B. 24992/66.

(133/66) Inquiry for hand tools. E.S.B. 25154/66.

(133/66) Trade exhibitions. E.S.B. 2397/66.

Various Countries

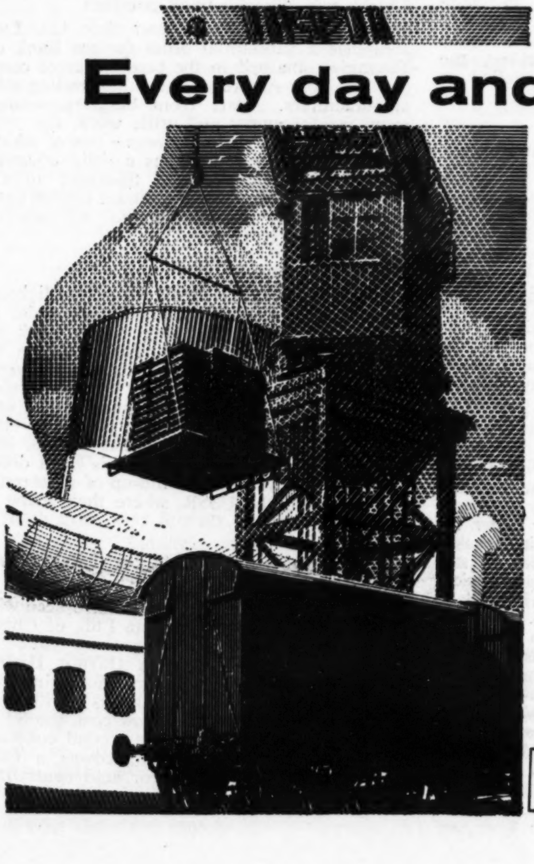
(130/66) Export assistance - pick-a-back arrangements.

Venezuela

(128/66 and 131/66) Inquiry for electrical equipment. E.S.B. 17127/66.

British Trade Commissioner (designate) in Halifax, Canada, Mr. L. Cox (right) discussing new tableware designs for the Canadian market with Mr. Arthur Bryan (Managing Director of Wedgwood) during his tour of the Josiah Wedgwood & Sons Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent factory recently. In 1965, Wedgwood exported about 70 per cent of total production and the Canadian company recorded a record sales effort with an increase of 14 per cent.

Every day and every night



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Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent exports orders or contracts for mention on this page.

Equipment for polythene plant

The English Electric Company's Large Industrial Machines Division, Stafford (Electrical Products Group) has been awarded a contract worth approximately £250,000 for electrical equipment to be installed in a new polythene plant in Hungary.

The order was placed by Simon Carves, the main contractors, and Simon Handling Engineers Ltd., and includes what are believed to be the largest thyristor-controlled compressor drives yet made. Now under construction 25 kilometres from Miskolc, Hungary's second city, the new plant will employ a manufacturing process developed by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., and will have a three-stream output of 24,000 tons per annum. The total value of the contract placed by Chemokomplex in 1965 was over £4 million.

Pakistan railway electrification

A major contract, worth approximately £7½ million, for the electrification of a section of the Pakistan Western Railway – which will be the first electric railway in Pakistan – is to be placed with a consortium of five British companies. The contract covers a complete fleet of locomotives (Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., and The English Electric Co. Ltd.); overhead cantenary and complete telecommunications system (British Insulated Callender's Construction Ltd.); high voltage power supply and trackside feeder stations (Hackbridge and Hewittic Electric Co. Ltd.); and signalling (Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co. Ltd.). The line between Khanewal and Lahore, 178 route miles equivalent to 275 miles of single track, will be converted for electric traction using the 25 kV 50 c/s alternating current, overhead catenary system adopted for British Railways for main line electrification.

£1.3 million contract for Iran

A contract valued at £1.3 million was signed on June 23, in Teheran by Mr. C. F. Barnard CBE, managing director of Mirrlees National Ltd., a Hawker Siddeley Company.

The contract, placed with Hawker Siddeley International by the Ministry of Water and Power, Iran, is part of the Iranian Government's Medium Towns Electrification Project and called initially for a supply of eight 3 MW diesel generating sets for the towns of Gorgan Babol and Kashan.

Knitwear firm increases North American sales

Farsightedness on the part of a small Scottish knitwear firm, J. Budge & Son, has led to substantial overseas orders which, over a comparatively short period, have now reached 70 per cent of production. In February, with assistance from Bennett Associates Ltd., the export consultants, the company introduced a new range aimed at the 'younger set'. Already, orders worth over £10,000 have been placed by American and Canadian buyers, one of whom forecast that his purchases would increase by 400 per cent within twelve months.

Automated passenger control system

Ticket Equipment Limited of Cirencester, Gloucester, has been awarded a contract by Rotterdamse Elektrische Tram for the supply of an automatic passenger control system on the new Rotterdam Underground. The contract covers installation of automatic Holstimatic cancellor-operated entry turnstiles, attendants' cabins, barriers, gates and Unimat vending machines for the new six-kilometre, seven-station underground designed to handle an anticipated rush-hour loading of 10,000 to 12,000 passengers.

Polish order for asbestos products

Manufactured asbestos materials worth £140,000 are being supplied by Turner Brothers Asbestos Co. Ltd., Rochdale, under a contract with Minex – the Polish State importing organization.

Russia orders Paxman diesels

Davey, Paxman & Co. Ltd., Colchester, have just secured an order for two Paxman 12YHXW 12-cylinder pressure-charged diesels each developing 780 bhp at a governed speed of 1300 rev/min. Interest in Paxman engines was first shown by the Russians when Paxmans exhibited an engine at the British Trade Fair in Moscow in May 1961, and has been developed by regular visits to Russia since that time, also by visits of Russian delegations to the Colchester works. This particular order is regarded as the forerunner of further large orders arising from the major expansion of the oil-drilling industry in the USSR.

Biscuit machinery order for Simon-Vicars

Simon-Vicars Ltd., Earlestown – a member company of Simon Engineering – have received a further order from General Biscuit Company 'Division Parein' Beveren-Waas, Belgium. It is for a high-speed, non-embossing cutting machine – with three pairs of chilled cast-iron gauging rollers, each 32 in. wide by 10 in. diameter – and includes a triple-roll portable dough sheeter. After the recent supply of a first high-speed cutting machine, the second line ordered will also be installed in Belgium shortly at one of the factories of the General Biscuit Company.

£¼ million order for specialized handling equipment

A £¼ million export order for specialized mechanical handling equipment to be used in inter-operational processing of railway axles during manufacture, has been awarded to Teleflex Products Ltd., Basildon, Essex, by the Czechoslovak State Enterprise, Strojexport. Actual equipment is worth £208,000, but the total order will exceed £¼ million since Teleflex has also been contracted to supervise the installation. Automatic electronic controls will be supplied by Solace Engineering & Electrical Co. Ltd., a Teleflex subsidiary company.

Follow-up order from Brisbane for Leylands

Following an order for 80 Leyland Leopard buses, now in the course of delivery, Brisbane City Council have placed a further order for 114 Leyland Panthers. The special chassis specification for the Panthers includes air suspension and fully automatic transmission, making them what the company claim will be the most modern and sophisticated design of bus available for city transportation anywhere in the world. The chassis will be assembled in Leyland's new Queensland depot now being built at Rocklea, Brisbane. Meanwhile, the company have shipped a 91-passenger special bus based on their Worldmaster design to the British Industrial Exhibition in Moscow in response to the recent statement of interest in British buses made by Mr. Kosygin, Soviet prime minister.

German order for shoe machinery

An order for shoe machinery valued at £200,000 has just been received by The British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd. of Leicester, from Germany. The order includes 50 No. 1 pulling and lasting machines and 12 No. 5 heel seat lasting machines to go to Deutsche Vereingte Schumaschinen GmbH at Frankfurt, and brings the total number of No. 1 pulling and lasting machines ordered by Deutsche Vereingte Schumaschinen GmbH to 174, since the machine's introduction 18 months ago. At the present moment more than half the export orders for these machines have come from Germany. In 1965 The British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd. exported 42 per cent of its machinery production.

New product sells well

Brown Lennox and Co. Ltd., of Pontypridd, have in recent months secured export orders worth £123,000 for a new product known as the Quick Release Jetty Hook. This was developed at the request of the major oil companies to speed the turn round of bulk carriers. Among the countries from which orders have been received are Australia, Finland and the United States.

Machine Tool Exhibition brings success in United States

Participation in the Detroit Machine Tool Exhibition has resulted directly in orders valued at $200,000 for Z. Brierly Ltd., the Llandudno firm of drill grinding specialists.

Welsh firm's biggest export order yet

Royal Worcester Industrial Ceramics Ltd., Tonyrefail, Glamorgan, have recently secured their biggest export order to date. Valued at £15,000, it is for the supply of a special type of terminal seal to form part of the de-icing equipment on the new Franco-German Transall C.160 medium transport aircraft now in full production for the West German and French Air Forces.

Chubb win African bank contract

Chubb & Son's Lock and Safe Co. Ltd. announce a substantial order for the Bank of Tanzania, obtained in the face of severe competition from American and other leading safe manufacturers. Apart from burglary strongroom reinforcement and grille work, the contract includes heavy vault doors – one of which weighs over 5 tons and has a solid effective thickness of 10 in. (overall thickness 16 in.). By gaining this important contract Chubb have now supplied installations to all recently formed banks in East Africa.

Pocket lighters for USSR

Russia has ordered 10,000 gas pocket lighters from Ronson Products Limited. The order is the result of more than seven years' work on the Russian market, and repeated visits to Moscow, by John Godwin, export manager, and is the first volume order received from Russia for this product. The company had one previous Russian order – following the Moscow Fair in 1961 – and that was for less than 50 lighters. Ronson hope this latest order will pave the way for a build-up of substantial business with the USSR, where their name is now well known.

Effluent treatment plants for Liberia and New Zealand

Two substantial export orders have been won recently by Water Engineering Ltd., of Chertsey. One, placed by a tyre company in Monrovia, Liberia, is for a Daynor Hydrocyclone separator and pressure filters installation designed to give instantaneous clarification of river water at extremely low cost, the filters then acting as polishers. The second contract, this time for New Zealand, covers a fully automatic packaged plant for acid neutralization of effluents.

Reversible pump-turbines for Spain

Export contracts worth nearly £1,000,000 in value have been placed with Boving & Co. Ltd. by Iberduero SA, of Bilbao, covering the design, manufacture and supply of four reversible pump-turbines complete with turbine inlet pump discharge rotary valves and associated governing equipment for Villarino Power Station, Spain. For turbine duty each unit will have a rated output of 171,000 h.p. (125 MW) under a net head of 376 metres: when pumping each unit will have a rated discharge of 29 cu.m/sec (more than 380,000 gpm) under a delivery head of 404 metres. Normal speed for both turbine and pump duties will be 600 rpm. These four units are the highest head single-stage reversible pump-turbines in the world.

British diesels offered in Polish vehicles

Four- and six-cylinder Perkins diesel engines are to be fitted into Polish-made cars and commercial vehicles as the result of an agreement reached between Motoimport and the Peterborough-based Perkins Engines Group, the world's largest manufacturers of high-speed diesels. The engines – to be offered for use in export models of Warszawa cars and taxis, Suk and Nysa vans and Nysa mini-buses – are the four-cylinder 4.108 engine and the six-cylinder 6.354 unit. All the vehicles with Perkins power units will be available to overseas customers. The Polish vehicle industry was influenced in its decision to offer Perkins-powered cars and commercial vehicles by the spare parts and technical service facilities which Perkins are able to offer in all Poland's potential export countries.

New Guinea 'first'

South Wales Switchgear Limited, of Blackwood, Monmouthshire, who already export to more than 80 territories abroad, have secured their first order in New Guinea. It is for two 2,500 kV 66/22 11 kV transformers, valued at £17,000 and destined for Las, chief centre of the North Eastern area of the island, where they will help reinforce the electricity supply network.

£70,000 tea factory equipment

Marshall's Tea Machinery Company Limited, of Gainsborough, Lincs, have received an order worth £70,000 to equip a complete tea factory at Port Louis, Mauritius. The order was placed by Tea Manufacture (Sugar Millers), of Port Louis, and includes a Marshall CB250 automatic oil fired boiler, a six-foot quality dryer and steam heater, two high-speed twin cylinder vertical steam engines, two 24in. CTC machines of 3,600lb. leaf/hour capacity, and a full range of sorting machinery. The factory layout, designed by Marshall engineers, will be extensively automated, and on completion will be one of the most modern tea factories of its kind in the world.

Dutch firm buys hosiery machinery

Detexomat Limited, of High Wycombe, Bucks, have concluded negotiations that resulted in an export order for £55,000. The order comes from Jansen de Wit, of Schijndel, Holland, one of Holland's leading hosiery manufacturers. The order is for Detexomat's unique automatic toe closer and collection units. The piece of equipment makes it possible for one female operator to process 9,000 pairs of ladies' nylon stockings in a 40-hour week. Using traditional methods, only 4,500 pairs could be processed by one operator in the same time. Delivery of these specialized machines will start immediately and will continue until the order has been fulfilled which will take about five months.

Off to Australia by special transport goes this consignment of shoes made by James Southall & Co. Ltd., of Norwich. The consignment totals 34 wooden packing cases and the shoes will be in Australia ready for the selling season in September.

British motors for Australian plant

All the electric motors, ranging from 1 to 150 h.p., for a complete new £3 million chemical plant in Sydney, Australia, are to be supplied by the Yate, Bristol, firm of Newman Industries Ltd. The plant, which is designed to produce alcohol by the oxidation of olefins is being constructed for CSR Chemicals Pty. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Colonial Sugar Refinery Co. Ltd., of Sydney, Australia.

British teaching equipment for United States colleges

Readers of Nottingham (Drake & Gorham, Scull Group) have completed their third order from a United States university for advanced heat transfer teaching apparatus. The equipment, designed and developed by Readers, has been built for the North Dakota State University and will be used to teach the principles of heat transfer and for research work. This order follows two previous ones for similar apparatus for the California and Sacramento State Colleges. Value of the three orders is about $30,000.

British veneers for the new 'Met.'

A world-wide search for veneers to face the immense auditorium walls of the new Metropolitan Opera House in New York, led, first, to the choice of the West African kevazingo tree, and finally to the London yard of John Wright & Sons (Veneers) Ltd., where the only suitable logs that could be found were stored. The logs – there were three of them – all came from one tree, and when manufactured into veneers the wood presented the appearance of red moiré silk as originally visualized by the architect.

Second export contract in six weeks

Fleming and Ferguson Limited, the Paisley ship and dredge builders have secured their second £50,000 export contract in less than six weeks from the Government of Ceylon.

The order, which is for a 12 in. cutter suction dredger, was confirmed recently by the State Engineering Corporation of Colombo and work on the vessel, scheduled for delivery in October, will commence immediately.

A Canadian challenge

On Monday, May 16, Brintons Limited, of Kidderminster, received a cable from their representative in Canada to supply before June 20 500 yards of a particular pattern of carpeting not then in stock. Weaving was completed late on the Friday evening and the finishing department worked the weekend so that the goods could be delivered to the docks just a week after receiving the cable.

Australian machinery contract

Simon-Hooper division of Henry Simon Ltd. have been awarded a contract worth nearly £200,000 by Broons Containers (NSW) Pty. Ltd., Sydney, Australia, for the supply of corrugated container machinery.

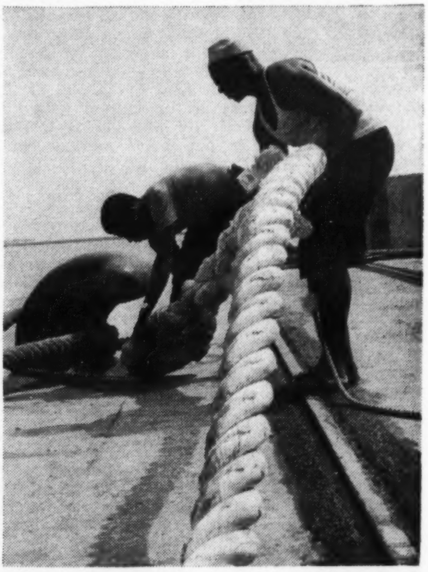
The order consists of an 87 in. corrugator capable of producing single, double, or double-double faced corrugated board at 650 ft. per minute, and a two-colour, top printing, printer slotter.

The final part of the order is a 35 in. casemaker which will produce up to 18,000 finished boxes per hour.

Russian hosiery yarn order

Klinger Yarns Ltd., the yarn processing division of Klinger Manufacturing Co. Ltd., have won contracts for crimped nylon hosiery yarn from the USSR totalling about £1,300,000, probably the biggest single purchase of fine nylon 'stretch' yarn for the manufacture of stockings ever placed in a year. Klinger are world-wide exporters, but before last March had never previously done business with Russia. The orders followed negotiations for several interim orders during which time acceptance of the product was established and was won against international competition.

The yarn is processed by Klinger at its Ballymena, N. Ireland plant, one of the most modern in Europe, on machinery of their own design.



These huge, 12-inch circumference nylon ropes equal to the biggest ever made in Britain, have recently been put into use in the new harbour at Tema, Ghana, where they are being used as harbour springs. The ropes which have a breaking point of 126 tons were supplied by the Gourock Ropework Co. Ltd., of Port Glasgow, and each weighs 27 cwt. and contains the nylon equivalent of more than 100,000 pairs of 15 denier stockings.

Export Tours

Businessmen going overseas are reminded that the services of British commercial officers in posts throughout the world are freely available to them. A list of addresses is published on pages i-viii of June 24 issue of the Board of Trade Journal.*Businessmen wishing to avail themselves of this assistance should consult in advance either the regional offices of Board of Trade (see page viii of June 24 issue) or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).*

Textile machinery specialist's South American tour

MR. S. THOMPSON, export sales manager of E. Gordon Whiteley Ltd., Leeds, is touring Latin America during July to visit customers and to examine the market potential and see prospective agents in Bolivia, Peru, Venezuela. E. Gordon Whiteley Ltd., are textile engineers, who specialize in drying and heat treatment and in the manufacture of machinery for stentering and drying knitted and woven fabrics made from synthetic or natural fibres.

Export tour of Near East

MR. P. E. M. WARDEN, export manager of Yorkshire Switchgear & Engineering Co. of Leeds has recently returned from a business visit to the Near East including Greece, Cyprus, Libya and Malta. He will leave again shortly for a tour in the West Indies. Yorkshire Switchgear and their subsidiary Electro Mechanical Manufacturing Co. of Scarborough are said to be one of the largest manufacturers in the United Kingdom of indoor and outdoor LT and HT switchgear up to 33kV which has been and is being supplied to all parts of the world.

Director's tours of Europe and America

MR. DAVID INCE, managing director of Bryans Limited, Mitcham, left on June 29 for a further sales visit to the continent this year and in mid-August he will set out for the United States for appointments in Washington, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Fort Worth and Los Angeles.

In addition to visiting Bryans' agents and licensors in America, Mr. Ince will be meeting American manufacturers of scientific and industrial instrumentation in his search for new outlets for Bryans' productive capacity. Before leaving, Mr. Ince said, 'The only sure way of setting, maintaining and developing a good export record is by keeping in constant personal touch with the market. While we are currently exporting almost 50 per cent of our entire production, I am determined to improve on that figure this year.'

Back from Iran with £1.6 million order

MR. J. F. MALLABAR, chairman of Ruston and Hornsby Ltd., and Mr. R. A. S. Gimson, director and executive in charge of marketing, returned from Iran on June 29 with a £1.6 million order for thirteen 2,000 kW generating sets.

With continental manufacturers competing Ruston secured this valuable export order after seven months of negotiations in Teheran. An intensive effort was called for from Ruston's Lincoln Offices and the tender, containing documents weighing over 60 lb., was considered by the Iran authorities as the most comprehensive and detailed of all the tenders received.

The generating sets are intended to provide extensions to the electrical power supply in five Iranian cities.

Export executive returns to MBE

MR. OLIVER GREGORY, overseas marketing manager, Griffith & George Ltd., was greeted by his colleagues and director at London Airport on June 25. He had been on tour for over a month and this was the first opportunity for congratulations on his award of the MBE in the recent Birthday Honours.

The tour covered Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Bucharest, Sofia, Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, Prague, Leipzig, Paris.

Selling art to Australasia

MR. PATRICK CAVENDISH, advertising and sales promotion manager of the magazine division of Purnell & Sons Ltd., recently returned from a six-week tour of Australia and New Zealand where he launched the glossy (6s.) weekly art magazine *The Masters.* Published in the United Kingdom, *The Masters* is issued weekly and will ultimately cover 200 of the world's greatest painters.

Mr. Cavendish reports that the first issue on Goya was a sell-out in Australia and went well in New Zealand. He says that this success confirms the happy experience of the firm's first venture into Australasia when their other magazine, *Discovering Art,* was so well received when launched some years ago.

Fifteenth sales tour this year

MR. QUINTON HAZELL, flew to South Africa on July 6, to boost sales of the Quinton Hazell group's motor replacement parts. This is his 15th overseas export sales journey this year.

Quinton Hazell claim to manufacture replacement parts for more makes of British, American and Continental cars, trucks and tractors than any other firm in the world and exports more than 50 per cent of its output to 137 different countries. Each year Mr. Quinton Hazell, the group's chairman and managing director, travels about 50,000 miles on overseas sales trips. On his return from South Africa where he is visiting customers and the group's associate company, he will be planning his next export sales journey – to Australia and Malaya.

Mr. George Spear, general sales manager of Telehoist Ltd., Cheltenham, at Heathrow Airport on the first leg of a six week export sales tour. Tour will include India, the Far East, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

15,000-mile North American tour

MR. W. B. GORDON CRAN, deputy managing director of Thomas Broadbent & Sons Limited, Huddersfield, and Mr. Dennis W. Edwards, chief marketing executive, have recently returned from a four-week tour of the United States and Canada visiting points as far apart as New Orleans in the south, New York and Los Angeles in the east and west, and Chicago, Toronto and Montreal in the north.

The tour covered the company's interests and associations in the manufacture and supply of equipment for the sugar, chemical, laundry and textile industries, and included attendance in Los Angeles of the 54th Annual Convention and Exhibit of the Linen Supply Association of America.

In the wide range of machinery which they make, Broadbents hold manufacturing licences from the Troy Laundry Machinery Division of Ametek Inc. of East Moline, Illinois, and from the Bird Machine Co. of South Walpole, Massachusetts, and have a two-way licensing arrangement with the Hydraxtor Company of Chicago, Illinois.

Engineers' visit to China

A DETAILED ACCOUNT of the Institution of British Engineers' visit to China and the Far East is contained in the current issue of the Institution's journal *British Engineer.* Copies are available from the Institution at 46 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

BALL and ROLLER BEARINGS

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

CANADA

Customs tariff amendments and extensions

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT have issued Order in Council PC 1966-1157 dated June 23, 1966, making certain changes in the Canadian Customs Tariff, effective on July 1, 1966, which are listed below. Additions to the tariff are shown in italics and deletions indicated by square brackets.

Order in Council PC 1965-1882 dated October 25, 1965 (*Board of Trade Journal* dated November 12, 1965) insofar as it applies to tariff item 56130-1, and Order in Council PC 1965-2089 dated November 24, 1965, *Board of Trade Journal* dated December 10, 1965) insofar as it applies to tariff item 42774-1, are revoked.

SCHEDULE A

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Most Favoured Nation Tariff	General Tariff
17335-1	Parts for use in the manufacture of books entitled to entry under tariff item 17305-1 (Expires June 30, 1968)	Free	Free	10%
18120-1	Paper in rolls, to be coated or impregnated with a duplicating preparation, and to be further manufactured into master units for use on spirit duplicating machines (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	7½%	35%
18730-1	Thirty-five millimetre positive colour print film for use in the production of 35 millimetre motion picture films and film strips from negatives (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	30%
18735-1	Sensitized film and sensitized paper in rolls not less than 30 inches in width for use in the manufacture of photographic films and photographic papers, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	12½%	30%
18810-1	Plain basic photographic paper, baryta coated, for use exclusively in manufacturing albumenized or sensitized photographic paper (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	Free	10%
19955-1	Paper-covered asphalt dash liner board for use in the manufacture of automotive dash insulation panels (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	35%
21050-1	Sodium bichromate for use in the manufacture of chromic acid and chromium sulphate, including basic chromium sulphate (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	20%
21620-1	Cadmium oxide, pelargonic acid, triphenyl phosphite and octoic acid for use in the manufacture of stabilizers for vinyl synthetic resins (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	25%
22025-1	Materials, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of additives for heating, lubricating and fuel oils (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	5%	25%
22035-1	Emulsions containing materials in microcapsules for coating paper to be further manufactured into multi-copy forms (Expires June 30, 1967)	5%	5%	25%
24620-1	Colours or pigments for use in the manufacture of roofing granules (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	22½%
24630-1	Iron oxide for use in the manufacture of magnetic recording tape (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	22½%
26330-1	Zeolites of a kind not produced in Canada for use in the manufacture of cracking catalysts for the refining of petroleum (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	25%
29525-1	China clay, not further manufactured than bleached or ground, containing not more than 1% of a dispersing agent, for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires June 30, 1968)	Free	Free	25%
29645-1	Talc for use in the manufacture of ceramic tile (Expires June 30, 1968)	Free	Free	25%
30535-1	Slate, sawn on not more than two sides, for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	10%	35%
34715-1	Sponge and sponge briquettes, ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, and castings in the rough, of titanium or titanium alloys for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires June 30, 1968)	Free	Free	25%
34720-1	Sponge and sponge briquettes, ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, and castings in the rough, of zirconium or zirconium alloys for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires June 30, 1968)	Free	Free	25%
34735-1	Tubing of titanium or titanium alloys for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires January 31, 1967)	Free	Free	25%
35245-1	Metal parts, not plated, coated or engraved, for use in the manufacture of cigar and cigarette lighters (Expires June 30, 1968)	Free	Free	30%
37920-1	Rods of iron or steel, in the coil, not more than 0·375 inch in diameter, for use in the manufacture of wire for wire fencing per ton (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	$5·00
	Shapes or sections of iron or steel, not further manufactured than hot- or cold-rolled:			
38005-1	Locking ring and rim sections of iron or steel, hot-rolled, for use in the manufacture of wheel rim assemblies (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	20%
38230-1	Sheet, of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rolled, over 60 inches in width, deep drawing quality, for use in the manufacture of bathtub body stampings (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	25%
39715-1	Tubes of iron or steel, welded, not more than one-half inch in diameter, coated with metals, other than zinc, not polished, bent nor further manufactured, for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires June 30, 1968)	5%	12½%	30%
40230-1	Wire, cold drawn, galvanized, tempered or not, in coils of not less than 5,000 feet, for use in the manufacture of flexible outer casing for speedometer cables (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	20%
	Refrigerators, domestic or store, completely equipped or not:			
41508-1	Refrigerator parts of aluminium; nickel-plated, electro-plated or gilt refrigerator parts: all of the foregoing when for use in the manufacture of refrigerators enumerated in tariff items 41505-1 and 41506-1 (Expires June 30, 1968)	12½%	20%	30%
42530-1	Semi-pneumatic tyres and solid tyres, wholly or in part of rubber, for use in the manufacture of power lawn mowers (Expires June 30, 1968)	5%	10%	32½%
42709-1	Axles, channel assemblies, control valves and linkage, engines, steering gear, transmissions, torque converters, and parts thereof, for use in the manufacture of industrial trucks commonly known as 'fork lift' or 'lift' trucks (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	7½%	35%
42710-1	Vane type hydraulic drive wheels, hydraulic pump and motor units, and parts thereof, for use in the manufacture of industrial trucks, commonly known as 'fork lift' or 'lift' trucks (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	7½%	35%

(*Continued on next page*)

CANADA, *continued*

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Most Favoured Nation Tariff	General Tariff
42756-1	Spiral bevel gears; hydraulic equipment; lubrication devices; clutches; clutch-brakes; drill chucks; collets and tool holders; all of the foregoing when of a class or kind not made in Canada; for use in the manufacture of goods enumerated in tariff items 42750-1 and 42753-1 (Expires June 30, 1968)	Free	Free	35%
42768-1	Parts for use in the manufacture of machines commonly known as front-end loaders (Expires January 31, 1967)	Free	7½%	30%
42774-1	Axles and shaft assemblies; gears and gear box housings; wheel hubs, rims and brake drums; steering assemblies including rear forks; rubber chain cogwheels; gutter broom suspensions; *electric clutch and pump assemblies; hydraulic cylinders, pumps, valves and filters; elevator slip clutches;* all the foregoing and parts thereof for use in the manufacture of self-propelled street sweepers (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	7½%	35%
42840-1	Reciprocating natural gas engines, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of self-contained compressors (Expires June 30, 1968)	Free	7½%	30%
43235-1	Aerosol containers of metal other than aluminum, and parts thereof *not including caps*, for use in Canadian manufacturers. (Expires June 30, 1967)	2½%	7½%	30%
43440-1	Hydraulic units for use in the manufacture of hydraulic cushion underframes for railway cars (Expires January 31, 1967)	7½% [Free]	15% [7½%]	30%
43847-1	Sheet or strip of iron or steel, aluminized, for use in the manufacture of mufflers, tail pipes and exhaust pipes for motor vehicles (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	20%
43849-1	Rag base dielectric tufting felt, 0·095 to 0·110 inch in thickness, for use in the manufacture of risers on door and quarter panel trim foundations used as original equipment in the manufacture of passenger automobiles (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	35%
43853-1	Waterproof semi-rigid fibreboard, laminated on both sides with polyethylene film and kraft liner, treated on one side, not more than 0·090 inch in thickness, for use in the manufacture of rear compartment tops used as original equipment in the manufacture of passenger automobiles (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	35%
43855-1	Sheet or strip of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rolled, for use in the manufacture of seat belt floor fittings and buckles for motor vehicles (Expires January 31, 1967)	Free	Free	25%
43870-1	*Parts, wholly or in chief part of metal, for use in the manufacture of engines entitled to entry under tariff item* 43869-1 (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	10%
43871-1	Diode rectifiers for use in the manufacture of alternators or alternator generators for motor vehicles (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	35%
43873-1	Cold-rolled steel strip electro-plated with copper, 0·032 inch or less in thickness, not more than 3½ inches in width, for use in the manufacture of double wall brazed pressure tubing for motor vehicles. (Expires June 30, 1968)	Free	Free	20%
43875-1	Gasoline internal combustion engines, air-cooled, four cycle, transaxles, and parts thereof, for use in the manufacture of golf cars (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	7½%	35%
43892-1	Bar sections of iron or steel made to specification AISI-4023, hot-rolled, not less than 1·655 inches nor more than 1·705 inches in thickness, not less than 1·922 inches nor more than 1·972 inches in width, for use in the manufacture of ball nuts for recirculating ball steering gears for motor vehicles (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	20%
43893-1	Fibreboard with polyethylene film on one side, not more than 0·03 inch in thickness, for use in the manufacture of door and quarter panel trim foundations used as original equipment in the manufacture of passenger automobiles (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	35%
43894-1	Fibreboard with kraft liner and polyethylene film on one or both sides, not more than 0·105 inch in thickness, for use in the manufacture of door and quarter panel trim foundations used as original equipment in the manufacture of passenger automobiles (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	35%
43896-1	Round wire, of iron or steel, made to specification SAE-50100, not more than 0·25 inch in diameter, for use in the manufacture of cylindrical needle rollers used as original equipment in the manufacture of motor vehicles (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	20%
44550-1	Molybdenum rod and tubing for use in the manufacture of radio tubes and parts therefor (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	30%
44552-1	Getters and getter assemblies for use in the manufacture of radio tubes and parts therefor (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	30%
44649-1	Metal parts for use in the manufacture of loose leaf binders (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	12½%	35%
46250-1	Filled thermometer tubes of glass or glass fused or encapsuled to metal tubing, not calibrated or numbered, without separate matching scales, for use in the manufacture of thermometers *other than industrial thermometers* (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	30%
46325-1	Parts, not including electric light bulbs, motors, tubes, or exciter lamps, for use in the manufacture of still and motion picture projectors with or without sound equipment (Expires June 30, 1968)	Free	7½%	30%
46330-1	*Electric motors for use in the manufacture of motion picture projectors with or without sound equipment* (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	7½%	37½%
	Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords and twines, wholly of cotton:			
52109-1	2-ply, with pearl twist, for use in the manufacture of [imitation hand-made] *torchon* lace (Expires June 30, 1968)	Free	Free	30%
	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton:			
52209-1	With uncut pile, not bleached, mercerized nor coloured, for use in the manufacture of corduroy (Expires June 30, 1967)	15%	17½% [15%]	30%
53025-1	Sliver strands in rope-like form, wholly or in part of wool or hair, for use in the manufacture of braided mats and rugs and, per pound (Expires June 30, 1967)	[Free] 5%	[Free] 10%	22½% 22½ cts.
59605-1	Steel music wire for use in the manufacture of piano strings (Expires June 30, 1967)	10%	10%	30%
86300-1	Chemicals for use in the manufacture of steroid derivatives (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	25%
87505-1	Amyl acetate, calcium carbonate, casein hydrolysates, cholesterol, ergosterol, ether USP, methanol anhydrous, methyl isobutyl carbinyl acetate, N-ethyl piperidine, N-hexanol, procaine hydrochloride, penicillin precursors, beef extract, corn steep liquor, soluble vegetable protein, distillers' dried solubles, and soya bean meal; all of the foregoing for use in the manufacture of antibiotics, bacteriologicals, hormone products and biologicals (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	25%
92415-1	Cellulose plastics plates or sheets, less than 6 inches in width, for use in the manufacture of spectacle and eyeglass frames (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	25%

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of the Board of Trade Journal, *November 26, 1965.*

BROOK ELECTRIC MOTORS

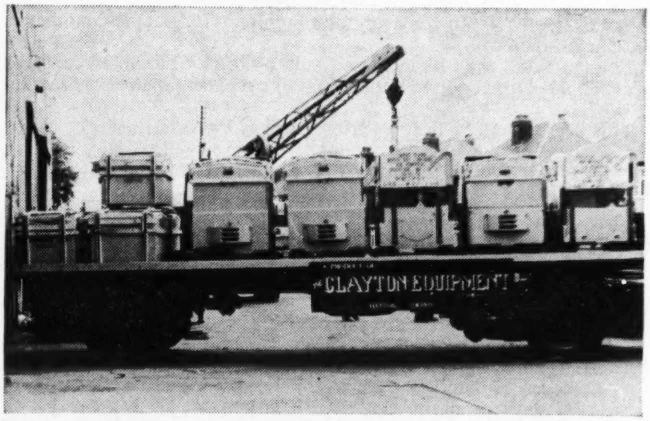
NEMA 1964 RERATE MOTORS ?

CANADIAN STANDARD MOTORS ?

ASK BROOK
BROOK MOTORS LTD
HUDDERSFIELD • ENGLAND
66D

SCHEDULE B

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Most Favoured Nation Tariff	General Tariff
19825-1	*Rubber impregnated kraft paper, coated or not, to be used as backing in the manufacture of waterproof coated abrasive paper* . (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	5%	35%
20220-1	*Woven paper matting to be moulded into hat shapes and to be further manufactured into hats* . . . . (Expires June 30, 1967)	5%	7½%	25%
38250-1	*Strip of iron or steel made to specification AISI-C*1055, *cold-rolled,* 0·036 *inch in thickness with tolerance not to exceed* 0·00025 *inch for use in the manufacture of typewriter parts* . . . . . (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	7½%	25%
43846-1	*Internal combustion engines of not less than* 330 *nor more than* 348 *cubic inches in displacement for use in the manufacture of off-highway tracked transport vehicles* . (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	27½%
43848-1	*Hot-rolled, seamless steel tubing, not less than* 2·70 *inches nor more than* 3·80 *inches outer diameter, with wall thickness not less than one-half inch, for use in the manufacture of transmission oil pump gears for motor-vehicles* . . . . . (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	30% ...
43852 1	*Wax impregnated kraft board, not more than* 0·040 *inch in thickness, for use in the manufacture of pillar post stiffeners used as original equipment in the manufacture of passenger automobiles* . . . (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	35%
43887-1	*Welded steel tubing, cold-drawn after welding, not less than three inches nor more than eight inches outer diameter, with wall thickness of one-quarter inch, for use in the manufacture of telescoping hydraulic cylinders for dump body hoists for motor vehicles* . (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	Free	30%
43897-1	*Steel spring wire, square edge,* 0·045 *inch or more in thickness with tolerance not to exceed* 0·002 *inch, not more than* 0·312 *inch in width with tolerance not to exceed* 0·006 *inch, for use in the manufacture of retainer rings for motor vehicles* . . (Expires January 31, 1967)	Free	Free	20%
43898-1	*Chloroprene rubber, unmanufactured, for use in the manufacture of parts, and accessories and parts thereof, except tyres and tubes, for passenger automobiles, buses, motor trucks, ambulances or hearses, or chassis therefor* . . . (Expires January 31, 1967)	Free	Free	5%
43899-1	*Chromed mirror glass, not further processed than cut into rectangles, for use in the manufacture of rear view mirrors used as original equipment in the manufacture of motor vehicles* . . . . . (Expires January 31, 1967)	Free	Free	30%
44658-1	*Deep-drawn shells and bottoms, of iron or steel, for use in the manufacture of cylinders for acetylene gas* . . . (Expires June 30, 1967)	Free	7½%	35%
44730-1	*Hollow cast cylinders or shells of a weight of* 35,000 *pounds or more, not further manufactured than rough machined, for use in the manufacture of rolls for pulp or paper presses* . . . . (Expires June 30, 1967)	.7½%	10%	35%
56130-1	Yarns, wholly of man-made fibres or filaments, 1,100 denier or coarser, 2 ply *or 3 ply*, for use in the manufacture of weftless tape used in packaging goods . but not less than, per pound (Expires October 31, 1967)	7½%	12½% 11 cts.	35% 28 cts.
56260-1	*Woven fabrics, in the grey, wholly of polyvinyl alcohol filaments, weighing not more than one ounce per square yard, for use in the manufacture of Schiffli embroidered burnt-out lace* . . . and, per pound (Expires June 30, 1967)	10%	12½%	45% 40 cts.



Being loaded ready for export are these five locomotives manufactured by the Clayton Equipment Co. Ltd. The locomotives are 8 h.p. with 60-volt batteries and are destined for use in Canadian mines. The majority of the company's products are exported and they have substantial export orders for many sizes of locomotives.

SCHEDULE C

Item No.	Goods	When Subject to Drawback	Portion of Duty (not including Special Duty or Dumping Duty) Payable as Drawback
97002-1	Steel sheets, hot- or cold-rolled, 0·064 inch or less in thickness and over 60 inches in both length and width, provided such sheets are stamped before slitting or cutting.	When used in the manufacture of stampings for automotive vehicles and imported on or before January 31, 1967.	99%

UNITED STATES

Visits by businessmen to United States establishments engaged on 'Classified' work

THE TERM 'classified' is applied by the United States authorities to contracts, work, material, or the like which they have designated as 'confidential', 'secret' or 'top secret' for security purposes. 'Unclassified' contracts, etc., are those to which no security grading has been given, and there should be no difficulty about visits to plants wholly engaged on this type of work. Plants engaged on 'classified' work may also be doing 'unclassified' work as well, and different considerations apply depending on whether a visitor wishes to see or discuss one or the other of these two kinds of work.

A. Visits to see or discuss 'Unclassified' material

(*i*) *In establishments owned or wholly controlled by the United States Government.*

Visits to see or discuss 'unclassified' material at establishments operated by or on behalf of United States Government Departments can only be made with the agreement of the Departments concerned. United Kingdom businessmen who wish to make such visits should get in touch with the United States Section, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2404) (quoting reference No. CRE 10361/G), who will ask the British Embassy in Washington to apply to the appropriate United States Department for permission for the intending visitor to enter the establishment concerned. To do this the Board of Trade requires the following information:

(a) The name and address of the United States establishment.
(b) The name of the person to be seen.
(c) The subject which the visitor wishes to discuss.
(d) The proposed date of the visit.
(e) Passport number.
(f) Date of birth.
(g) Place of birth.

As the formalities in the United States may take some time to complete, *it is essential that the Board of Trade should be given at least six weeks' notice of visits.* For applications made towards the end of the year at least nine weeks should be allowed as the United States authorities are unable to deal with applications during the Christmas leave period. *It is also essential that firm dates are given at the time of application.*

In practice all that the United Kingdom businessman receives from the United States Government Department in these cases is permission to enter a specified plant at a specified time, for a specified purpose.

UNITED STATES, *continued*

(ii) In commercial establishments.

The following note is taken from page 7 of United States Department of Defence booklet entitled 'Questions and Answers on Safeguarding Classified Information', dated October 1954:

> 'Individuals who enter a plant in the course of normal commercial practice and do not have access to classified information do not fall within the purview of security regulations. The plant management may admit or refuse to admit them as it wishes.'

Official permission for visits of this sort is not therefore required, and the intending visitor should make his own arrangements with the management of any plant to which he wishes to go. If the management raise any objection to the visit on security grounds, it is open to the visitor to draw their attention to the above note.

B. Visits to see or discuss 'Classified' material

Visits for this purpose, whether to Government or privately owned establishments, are subject to the requirements of United States security regulations. There is no way in which Her Majesty's Government can assist United Kingdom businessmen who wish to make such visits except where there is a defence interest which Her Majesty's Government supports. Our understanding is that the American authorities will not allow foreign commercial visitors access to classified material. In order to minimize the impediment to our export trade which these security regulations can cause, we have discussed at length with the United States authorities the possibility of some procedure acceptable to them under which Her Majesty's Government could provide 'security clearance' for private businessmen, but have been unable to obtain their agreement to this.

Representatives of United Kingdom firms who visit the United States to secure or impart technical information about defence projects must be fully sponsored by the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence, and it is only this kind of visitor who is allowed by the American Authorities to have access to classified information.

Trade practice rules for the cosmetic and toilet preparations industry

REVISED TRADE PRACTICE rules for the cosmetic and toilet preparations industry have been promulgated as of June 30, 1966, by the Federal Trade Commission. The rules constitute a revision of, and supersede, the rules promulgated for this industry on September 10, 1954.

The rules, with the exception of Rule 3, become operative thirty (30) days after the date of promulgation. The disclosure requirements of Rule 3 become operative on January 1, 1967, and the other provisions of Rule 3 become operative ninety (90) days after the date of promulgation.

A copy of the Federal Register notice setting out the revised rules can be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2397) to whom inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed.

JAMAICA

Industrial Incentives Law, 1956

THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS have been declared 'approved products' for the purpose of the above law:

> Water treating chemicals for boilers, cooling towers, internal plant process waters and potable waters.

A notice that consideration was being given to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 13, 1966, page 1105.

Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaican Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (P.O. Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation, would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, P.O. Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade 1-19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2273).

Import licensing arrangements

THE LIST OF EXCEPTIONS to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 24, 1964, page 925) has been further amended by:

(i) The addition of the following new items:

130 Paper plates, paper table napkins and paper towels.
131 Buttons.

(ii) The deletion of item 65 and the substitution of the following:

65 Textile Fabrics:
(a) Knitted
(b) Woven (excluding fabrics made from the following fibres only — Wool, Linen, Silk, Polyamide, Polyester, Protein, Acrylic, and Polythene)

(iii) The deletion of paragraph 'k' in the subheading 'Men's and Boys' Garments' of item 7 and the substitution of the following:

(k) Boys' Suits: One-Piece or Two-Piece.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Import licensing arrangements

THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Open General Licence has been further amended by the addition of the following new items to the list of goods which require specific licences:

011–09.09	Kangaroo meat.
025–02	Eggs not in the shell – liquid, frozen or dried (unpasteurized).
841–04.149	Undergarments for infants – not knitted.
841–03.02	Suits (complete) for Girls – Knit or made of knitted fabrics.
841–05.02	Suits (complete) for Girls – non-knitted.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

COLOMBIA

Taxes on imported alcoholic drinks increased

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy at Bogota that, on April 1, 1966 the Colombian Government issued Decree No. 803, which increased the taxes on alcoholic drinks imported into Colombia as follows:

Article 1

Alcoholic drinks produced in the country shall pay, in addition to the existing tax, forty Colombian centavos (Col. $0·40) for every one hundred (100) cubic centimetres or fraction thereof.

Article 2

The rates in force for foreign alcoholic drinks created by Articles 1 and 2 of Decree No. 131 of April 30, 1958, (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated June 20, 1958, page 1435) are hereby increased by sixty Colombian centavos (Col. $0·60) for every one hundred (100) cubic centimetres or fraction thereof.

Foreign wines shall be increased only by forty Colombian centavos (Col. $0·40) for every one hundred (100) cubic centimetres or fraction thereof.

This decree shall be in force from April 1, 1966.

ECUADOR

Changes in import regulations

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Quito has recently reported a number of changes which have been made in the regulations governing Ecuadorean import procedures as follows:

(1) With effect from May 17, 1966, Ecuadorean importers are no longer required to make prior deposits at the Central Bank in respect of imports covered by foreign commercial credit of 180 days or more.

(2) With effect from the same date the Government and other social and public institutions (apart from those dealing with health

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Countries grouped by continents

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of Tariff Customs and Import Regulations of overseas countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by Continents as far as possible.

ECUADOR, *continued*

or welfare) have been made subject to the normal prior deposit requirements in respect of any goods which they may import and have thus been deprived of the exemption from these provisions which they previously enjoyed.

(3) With effect from May 21, 1966, all permitted imports classified in List II (Luxury Goods) were made subject to a special surcharge of 20 per cent of their c.i.f. value, with additional surcharges of 10 or 15 per cent of the c.i.f. value in relation to certain specified items on that List. (For details see below).

(4) With effect from May 31, 1966, all permitted imports on List I (Essential and Useful Goods) were made subject to a special surcharge of 10 per cent of their c.i.f. value.

(5) In addition to the above measures certain goods previously included in List II have been transferred to List I and details are given below.

Note: Examination of these new regulations published by the Ecuadorean authorities shows that some of the goods on List II now made subject to additional surcharges of 10 or 15 per cent, in fact, still appear on List I while others are listed as prohibited imports. The official Ecuadorean explanation is that the present lists have been prepared in anticipation of further changes in the regulations and are also aimed at preventing anomalies arising by making similar goods on differing lists subject to the same surcharges.

List of Goods now subject to a Special Surcharge of 20 per cent and an additional surcharge of 15 per cent

Tariff No.	Description
153	Wine and grape must.
154	Sparkling wines.
155	Wines prepared with aromatic plants (vermouth and the like).
156	Other fermented beverages.
157	Spirits of all kinds, in any container.
159	Liqueurs and other sweetened spirituous beverages, flavoured or not.
890	Motor vehicles of all types for the transport of persons or goods, including sports cars:
	(a) Vehicles for transport of persons, except those for collective transport.
	(b) Autobuses, microbuses and similar vehicles for collective transport of passengers.
	(c) Dual purpose vehicles for transport of passengers and goods:
	(1) With construction and design similar to those of automobiles.
	(d) Vehicles of jeep type and other similar motor vehicles with or without 4-wheel drive:
	(2) Others.
	(e) Lorries, vans and other motor vehicles for transport of goods:
	(1) Closed vehicles known as delivery vans:
	(A) Capacity up to ¾-ton useful load.
891	Automobile chassis:
	(c) For motor vehicles other than lorries and vans.
892	Coachwork for automobiles:
	(a) For station wagons, utility vans and the like.

AUSTRALIA
INFORMATION UNLIMITED

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'Australia — A Guide for Newcomers'
'Australia — A Guide for Portfolio Investors'
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'Climate in Australia'
'Monthly Wool Letter'
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List of goods now subject to a special surcharge of 10 per cent.

Tariff No.	Description
23	Milk cream, fresh.
45	Edible mushrooms, including truffles.
75	Cereal flours:
	(a) Wheat, spelt and meslin.
100	Lards:
	(a) Hog lard.
117	Other prepared or preserved meat:
	(a) Prepared liquid soups containing any proportion of meat.
	(c) Other preparations (except those of 118 – meat extracts, solid or liquid, whether or not flavoured with vegetable substances).
123	Other sugars (glucose, maltose, lactose and the like).
	(d) Caramelized sugars.
	(f) Invert sugar and artificial honey.
	(g) Other sugars.
138	(b) Tomato purees.
	(c) Tomato sauce.
	(d) Tomato juice.
	(e) Others.
147	Mustard flour prepared for consumption, and prepared mustard.
150	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included:
	(b) Gelatine preparations for food purposes, not containing sugar.
	(e) Compound preparations based on caramel (burnt sugar), with added caffein or similar substances.
	(f) Products based on cereals, obtained by insufflation or toastings, 'puffed rice', 'cornflakes' and the like.
	(h) Other.
151	Water (including mineral and aerated waters) and ice.
317	Mixtures of essences of their separate constituents and of artificial odiferous substances, for perfumery, confectionery, the manufacture of beverages, soaps, etc.:
	(a) In a simple alcoholic solution:
	(4) For aerated drinks.
319	Perfumery and cosmetics.
324	Polishes, encaustics, creams, pastes and similar preparations, including liquid, for cleansing, polishing, shining and preserving leather, footwear, metals, wood, furniture, floors, etc.:
	(a) For preserving leather and footwear, including creams for footwear:
	(2) Other (pomades, polishes, creams, etc.).
339	Pyrotechnic products (fireworks, crackers and the like).
361	Leather clothing and accessories.
362	(b) Leather or skin gloves; other than protective clothing.
431	Registers, exercise books, note books, memorandum blocks, order books, receipt books, diaries, blotting-pads, binders (loose-leaf or other), file covers and other stationery of paper or paperboard; sample and other albums and book covers, of paper or paperboard.
447	Ribbons of silk or floss silk, pure or intermixed.
448	Velvets and plushes of silk or floss silk, pure or intermixed.
449	Crepes of silk or floss silk, pure or intermixed.
450	Fabrics, n.e.s. of silk or floss silk, pure or intermixed.
451	Ribbons of silk or of floss silk, mixed with other textiles.
452	Velvets and plushes, of silk or floss silk, mixed with other textiles.
453	Crepes, of silk or floss silk mixed with other textiles.
456	Lace of silk or floss silk.
457	Passementerie of silk or floss silk.
458	Embroidery of silk or floss silk.
459	Carpets, table covers and tapestries of silk or floss silk.
469	Narrow woven fabrics, including those manufactured from parallel gummed fibres (tapes without weft) of artificial silk and pure, artificial or synthetic continuous textile fibres.
470	Velvets, plushes, fleecy velvet and chenille of the same materials as specified in item 469.
471	Crepes, unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed, etc., of the same materials as specified in item 469.
473	Narrow woven fabrics of artificial silk and continuous artificial or synthetic textile fibres mixed with other textile materials except silk and floss silk.
474	Velvets, plushes, fleecy velvet and chenille of the same materials as specified in item 473.
475	Crepes, unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed, etc., of the same materials as specified in item 473.
476	Fabrics, unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed, etc., of continuous fibres, of the same materials as specified in item 473.
	(a) Up to 60 grammes.
	(b) More than 60 and up to 120 grammes.
	(c) More than 120 and up to 180 grammes.
	(d) More than 180 grammes.
477	Narrow woven fabrics of artificial or synthetic textile fibres, discontinuous, pure.
478	Velvets, plushes, fleecy velvet and chenille of the same materials as specified in item 477.
479	Crepes, of the same materials as specified in item 477.
480	Fabrics, n.e.s. of the same materials as specified in item 477.
481	Narrow woven fabrics of artificial or synthetic fibres, discontinuous, mixed with other textile materials, except silk, floss silk, bourette (floss silk waste) artificial silk and artificial or synthetic textile fibres (continuous).
482	Velvets, plushes, fleecy velvet and chenille of the same materials as specified in item 481.
483	Crepes, of the same materials as specified in item 481.
484	Fabrics, n.e.s. of the same materials as specified in item 481.
486	Lace (hand or machine-made), in the piece, in strips or motifs: of artificial or synthetic fibres whether or not mixed with other textile materials except material silk.
488	Embroidery of all kinds, in the piece, in strips or motifs: of the same materials as specified in item 486.
507	Fabrics of wool or fine animal hair.
509	Woollen blankets.
510	Woollen velvets and plushes.
515	Woollen embroideries.
516	Fabrics and other articles of horsehair, pure or mixed, n.e.s.
528	Cotton fabrics, figured:
	(1) Up to 140 grammes.
	(2) From 140 to 210 grammes.
532	Cotton blankets.
533	Cotton velvets and plushes; terry fabrics.
539	Cotton lace

ECUADOR, *continued*

Tariff No.	Description
540	Cotton embroideries.
560	Embroidery of other vegetable textile materials.
576	Elastic fabrics, ribbons and passementerie.
581	Fabrics and articles of artificial or synthetic textile fibres:
	(c) Stockings.
	(d) Socks.
	(e) Underwear.
	(f) Articles of outerwear.
582	Fabrics and articles of pure or mixed wool:
	(c) Stockings.
	(d) Socks.
	(e) Underwear.
	(f) Articles of outerwear.
583	Fabrics and articles of cotton or of other vegetable textile materials:
	(c) Stockings of cotton only.
	(d) Socks of cotton only.
	(e) Underwear.
	(f) Articles of outerwear.
584	Clothing for men, n.e.s.i.
585	Clothing for women, n.e.s.i.
587	Underwear for men, n.e.s.i.
588	Underwear for women, n.e.s.i.
589	Table linen, bed linen and toilet linen.
590	Pocket handkerchiefs.
591	Shawls, mufflers, scarves, mantillas, headscarves, veils and the like.
592	Neckties.
610	Felt hats for men.
613	Felt hats for women.
614	Hats for women, of straw, palm fibres, bark, wood chips, esparto or other similar materials.
615	Hats for women, of textile materials (except felt) and other hats for women, n.e.s.
616	Caps, bonnets and berets.
623	Articles made of feathers, n.e.s.i.
624	Parts and elements of artificial flowers, foliage and fruits.
625	Artificial flowers, foliage and fruits.
658	Statuettes, figurines, fancy, ornamental and decorative articles of ceramic materials.
668	Mirrors of glass, framed or otherwise:
	(b) Framed with common metals, wood and artificial plastic materials.
	(c) Others.
679	Glass beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious and semi-precious stones, fragments and chippings, and similar fancy or decorative glass smallwares, and articles of glass made therefrom; glass cubes and small glass plates, whether or not on a backing, for mosaic or similar decorative purposes; fancy goods; glass grains (ballotini).
680	Manufactures of small glassware, combined or not with other materials, n.e.s.i.
682	Pearls, unworked or worked:
683	Synthetic or reconstructed stones and precious or semi-precious stones, unworked, cut, or worked.
690	Silversmiths' wares and jewellery and parts thereof, of silver, silver gilt, including plated and rolled.
691	Articles of jewellery and goldsmiths' wares, and parts thereof, of gold:
808	(d) Manicure and chiropody sets and appliances and the like, including nail files and hair-removing tweezers.
811	Fancy or ornamental articles for the home or office, n.e.s.i. of base metal, with or without accessories or parts of other materials.
819	Articles intended for adornment or personal use, and all articles known as fancy or imitation jewellery not elsewhere specified, of base metal, with or without accessories, or parts of other materials.
868	Transmitting and receiving apparatus for radiotelephony and radiotelegraphy; transmitting and receiving apparatus for radiobroadcasting and television, including receivers combined with record-players, and television cameras; apparatus for radio-guiding, radio-detection, radio-sounding and radio-telegraphic control, amplifiers, loudspeakers and their supports:
	(b) Transmission and reception apparatus for radiobroadcasting and television:
	(4) Radio receivers:
	(A) Portable, pocket, movable and similar except those combined with other apparatus.
	(B) Combined with record-players, tape-recorders or amplifiers.
	(C) For automobiles and other vehicles.
	(D) Other.
	(5) Television receivers:
	(A) Combined with radio receivers, record-players, tape recorders or amplifiers.
	(B) Other.
894	Motor-cycles and auto-cycles, with or without a sidecar; sidecars for motor-cycles and auto-cycles, of any type, produced singly.
895	Cycles without motor, including those for children.
896	Components and parts of motor-cycles and pedal-cycles:
	(a) Of motor-cycles.
	(b) Of pedal cycles.:
	(1) Wheels and their parts, spokes, pedals and spindles, including their accessories.
	(2) Frames, rear forks, mudguards and their fixtures, supports, rods and mounts.
913	Photographic cameras, with or without lens; photographic flash-light apparatus.
914	Cinematograph projectors and cameras; projection apparatus other than cinematograph projectors; enlarging apparatus and spot-lights; finished parts.
928	Pocket-watches, wrist-watches and similar watches.
	(a) With gold or platinum cases.
	(b) With silver cases, whether or not gilt or plated with precious metals.
930	Watch-cases and parts thereof:
	(a) Of gold or platinum.
	(b) Of silver, whether or not gilt or plated with precious metals.
939	Church and concert organs and other similar pipe-organs, including electric organs and parts and components.
940	Orchestrions, automatic organs and other similar instruments; musical boxes.
943	Gramophones, dictaphones and other apparatus for registering and reproducing sound, including turntables, tape or wire turners, with or without sound-heads, and their spare parts:
	(b) Wire or tape recorders.
	(c) Phonographs (gramophones) and record-players, with or without automatic record-changers.
	(d) Automatic record-playing apparatus, worked directly or indirectly by counters or coins.
	(e) Separate parts and pieces:
	I Needles or points, including those coupled on capsules or cartridges.
	II Parts and pieces for the record-players in (d) only.
	III. Other.
953	Firearms: sporting, target shooting, self defence and other, not war weapons.
954	Arms (including shot guns, carbines, pistols, spring, air, gas operated) n.e.s. and components and parts thereof.
955	Projectiles for war weapons and other war ammunition.
956	Other projectiles and ammunition.
958	(b) Manufactures of tortoise shell.
959	(b) Manufactures of mother-of-pearl.
960	(b) Manufactures of marble.
961	Bone, horn and other animal carving materials.
962	Vegetable carving materials (corozo nut, areca nut, etc.) n.e.s.i.
965	Manufactures of celluloid and other plastic materials derived from cellulose (cellulose acetate, viscose, etc.):
	(j) Travel goods and case-making articles:
	(1) Trunks, bags, suitcases, etc., for travel.
	(2) Boxes and cases for jewellery, including musical boxes.
	(3) Other.
	(m) Imitation jewellery and parts (beads, imitation pearls, etc.).
	(n) Ornamental and fancy goods and statuettes.
	(p) Combs for personal use or for ornamental purposes.
	(q) Other.
966	Manufactures of artificial plastic materials with a basis of casein, gelatine or starch:
	(e) Tableware and other articles for domestic use.
	(j) Travel goods and case-making articles:
	(1) Trunks, bags, suitcases, etc., for travel.
	(2) Boxes and cases for jewellery, including musical boxes.
	(3) Other.
	(m) Imitation, jewellery and parts (beads, imitation pearls, etc.).
	(n) Ornamental and fancy goods and statuettes.
	(p) Combs for personal use or for ornamental purposes.
	(q) Other.
967	Manufactures of artificial plastic materials based on phenols, urea, phthalic acid, etc. (artificial resins) and other plastic materials not elsewhere specified:
	(e) Tableware and other articles for domestic use.
	(j) Travel goods and case-making articles:
	(1) Trunks, bags, suitcases, etc., for travel.
	(2) Cases and boxes for jewellery.
	(3) Other.
	(m) Imitation jewellery and parts (beads, imitation pearls, etc.).
	(n) Ornamental and fancy objects and statuettes.
	(p) Combs for personal use or for ornamental purposes.
	(s) Other.
974	Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children, such as bicycles, tricycles, roller skates, mechanical horses, pedal motor cars, dolls' prams and the like.
975	Dolls of all kinds and their parts.
977	Articles for parlour games (including games with motors or mechanisms for public use), table tennis, billiard tables and special tables for casinos.
978	Articles for entertainments and fetes, Christmas trees, as well as Christmas tree accessories and ornaments, including luminous garlands, complete or not.
982	Stylograph pens, ball-point pens, fountain pens or pencils holders, and their parts and fittings.
983	Other penholders, pencil-holders and their parts.
984	Pipes (including unfinished pipes and pipe-bowls).
985	Cigar and cigarette holders, mouth-pieces, stems and other detached parts, for pipes and cigar and cigarette holders.

List of Goods transferred from List II (Luxury Goods) to List I (Essential and Useful Goods)

Tariff No.	Description
174	Sulphur.
222	Acetic acid and acetic anhydride.
263	Peroxides.
	(a) Hydrogen peroxide (oxygenated water).
269	Aliphatic alchols, with the exception of ethyl alcohol and of glycerine:
	(a) Saturated monoalcohols.
	(b) Non-saturated monoalcohols.
277	Cellulose derivatives and artificial plastic materials based on cellulose derivatives, not elsewhere specified (celluloid, cellulose acetate, viscose, etc.):
	(a) In powder, clots, flakes, lamels or small irregular plates, in non-coherent masses.
	(b) In blocks or bars whether or not simply ground neither worked nor polished.
278	Artificial plastic materials with a basis of casein, gelatine or starch:
	(a) Powder, granules, flakes or clots.
282	Products of the distillation of wood, n.e.s.i.
283	Products of the dry distillation of resins, including colophony oil and resin pitch.
286	Brewers' pitch and similar compositions with a basis of colophony and vegetable pitch.
369	Rubber, gutta-percha, balata and substitutes therefor, raw:
	(a) Natural rubber in blocks and plates, corrugated or not, in sheets or other forms, including rubber latex.
	(b) Synthetic rubber, polybutadiene, poly-chlorobutadiene (GRK), and the like, including synthetic latex, whether stabilized or not.
665	Glass cast or rolled into sheets or plates but not subsequently worked.
	(b) Ribbed glass, figured glass, corrugated glass, cathedral glass, hammered glass and the like, coloured or not.
	(c) Wired glass.
679	Glass beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious and semi-precious stones, fragments and chippings, and similar fancy or decorative glass smallwares, and articles of glass made therefrom; glass cubes and small glass plates, whether or not on a backing, for mosaic or similar decorative purposes; fancy goods; glass grains (ballotini):
	(a) Glass beads.
	(b) Imitation pearls.
684	Silver and its alloys, including silver gilt and platinum-plated silver, unwrought.
685	Gold and alloys of gold, including platinum-plated gold, unwrought.
687	Silver, semi-manufactured:
	(a) Rolled or drawn, in bars, threads, sheets, plates, bands, strips, tubes, etc., not further worked.
699	Iron and steel, in puddle bars, shingled blooms, blocks or ingots.
700	Iron and steel, roughly bloomed in the rolling mill or by forging (blooms, billets, sheet bars):
	(a) Blooms, billets, sheet bars.
	(b) Slabs and coils for re-rolling.
701	Bars and profile shapes of iron and steel:
	(a) Bars of iron and steel, hot-rolled or drawn, forged (including wire rod); iron and steel bars cold-formed or cold-finished; hollow mining drill steel:
	(1) Wire rod.
	(b) Iron and steel profile shapes, hot-rolled or drawn, forged or cold-formed or cold-finished: sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not punched or made from assembled elements.
702	Iron or steel wire:
	(a) Bare.
703	Sheets or plates of iron or steel, flat, unworked.
704	Sheets or plates of iron or steel, flat, surface-worked, including those in rolls:
	(a) Burnished or polished.
	(b) Galvanized or lead-coated.
705	Sheets or plates of iron or steel, other:
	(a) Corrugated or channelled:
	(2) Of a thickness of more than 0·60 mm.
	(b) Perforated, cambered, stamped, ribbed or with designs obtained by rolling or stamping.
	(c) Cut otherwise than at right angles.
706	Hoop and strip of iron or steel.

CHILE

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the Chilean List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964. The percentages of prior deposit and tax surcharge payable (see Column 4) are the same, unless otherwise stated. If no figure is given, the percentages have yet to be fixed.

Section	Group	Item	Tax/Deposit
XI	59	Aerial cableways for mines	1
		Cutters for coal mines	1
		Mine ventilators	1
	60	Complete mechanized sawmills . . .	1
		Equipment for irrigation by aspersion . . .	10
		Equipment and machinery for agriculture . . .	20
		Binders	20
		Maize binders	20
		Cream and butter churns . . .	20
		Hay pitchforks	20
		Motor-driven harvesters . . .	20
		Harvesters of forage or silage	20
		Maize harvesters	20
		Chick-rearing pens	20
		Cultivators	20
		Milk skimmers . . .	20
		Mechanically drawn ploughs	20
		Choppers	20
		Guano spreaders	20
		Complete manually operated tree-stump removers with accessories, such as: cables, grapples, pulleys, hooks and wedges	20
		Mounted post hole diggers attachable to tractors or agricultural machinery	20
		Silage blowers	20
		Forage cutters	20
		Equipment for cooling milk	20
		Grain sifters	20
		Furrowers	20
		Egg incubators	20
		Manually operated flame throwers up to 5 gallons capacity for the poultry industry	20
		Anti-frost equipment	20
		Automatic egg graders	20
		Milking machines	20
		Machines and equipment for shearing, operated manually or by motor; comb and cutter sharpeners and steel presses for baling wool	20
		Forage harvesters	20
		Stationary hay bailers and the pick-up type	20
		Manually operated sprayers and those attached to power take-off vehicles, with pumps up to 5 gallons per minute capacity	20
		Sprayers for insecticides and fungicides	20
		Offset harrows, more than 12 discs	20
		Insert new item:	
		Equipment and machinery for the poultry industry	20
		Rakes of all types	20
		Reapers	20
		Combined reapers and binders	20
		Seed graders	20
		Hand sowers	20
		Sowers and planters	20
		Manually operated chain saws . . .	20
		Silo driers . . .	20
		Stationary threshing machines	20
		Rotary hoes	20
		Other machines, apparatus, utensils and tools for agriculture	20
	61	Equipment, machinery and elements for the constructional industry, excepting . . .	50
		Accessories, not specified, for tractor shovels, bulldozers	1
		Concrete mixers of more than 16 cu. ft. capacity	1
		Equipment, machinery, elements and their spare parts for pre-stressed concrete structures	1
		Pneumatic equipment for drainage services	1
		Equipment for curing concrete	1
		Tunnelling equipment	1
		Equipment and machinery for asphalt paving	1
		Jacks for stretching cables . . .	1
		Floating cranes	1
		Pile drivers	1
		Motor levellers (scrapers)	1
		Pullshovels	1
		Bulldozers	1
		Power shovels	1
		Crushing and grading plants for gravel . . .	1
		Cement proportioners	1
		Road rollers	1
		Road rippers	1
		Towing and self-propelled scrapers	1
		Ditch diggers	1
		Dried fruit graders and packers	10
		Compressors of more than 10 h.p. and their heads	10
		Machines for shelling, grading and selecting peas	10
		Machines for dehydrating fruits	1
		Tin seaming machines	10
		Rubber lining inserters for tins	10
		Equipment for shaping tins	10
		Guillotines for cutting sheets	10
		Ovens for drying lids	10
		Hoisting engines (winches) . . .	10
		Fruit and tomato washing machines	10
		Roller drying machines for milk products . . .	1
		Hydraulic, eccentric and friction presses	1
		Filling machinery for tinned preserves	10
		Machinery for making cardboard boxes	10
		Pasteurizing machinery	10
		Code embossing machines for tins	10
		Tomato strainers and refiners	10
		Fruit peelers	10
		Lipping machinery for tins	10
		Combined lipping and reinforcing machinery for tins	10
		Punchers for tins	10
		Flour recovers	10
		Crimpers of caps	10
		Olive selectors	10
		Fruit selectors and graders	10
		Equipment and machinery for the milk industry and its derivatives	1
		Equipment and machinery for the fish and shellfish tinning industries	1
		Industrial cyclone ventilators	10
		Industrial ovens, except those for bakeries and biscuit making	10
		Equipment and machinery for the confectionery industry	50
		Equipment and machinery for the cocoa and chocolate industries	50
		Equipment and machinery for rolling and forging metals	1
		Equipment and machinery for converting cardboard	10
		Equipment and machinery for extruding synthetic yarns	10
		Equipment and machinery for the graphic arts	20
		Textile equipment and machinery for treating natural fibres	20
		Knitting equipment and machinery	50
		Ancillary machinery for the textile industries	50
		Machinery for making chipboard, veneering and joints	1
		Machinery for making electric conductors	1
		Glass making machinery	1
		Machinery and equipment for making electric bulbs	1
		Machinery for making tyres	1
		Equipment and machinery for making parts and pieces of motor vehicles	1
		Driers and equipment for the treatment of timber	1
		Equipment and machinery for working stone, marble	10
		Plastic extruders	20
		Hydraulic presses for plastics	20
		Machinery for the rubber industry	20
		Machinery for making Vermicelli and pastes	10
		Equipment and machinery for making cement products	1
		Machinery for assembling motor vehicles, lorries, etc.	10
		Machinery for paint making	50
		Rotary and rectifying welding machines	50
		Drills	50
		Machinery for sealing tins	10
		Antiacid pumps for pulp and sand	10
		Stainless steel pumps	50
		Piston pumps of more than 1½ in. suction diameter	50
		Geared pumps with suction diameter of over 1½ in.	50
		Deep-well pumps with surface motors	10
		Deep-well pumps with submerged motors	10
		Vacuum pumps	50
		Pumps and motor-pump units, not specified . . .	50
		Equipment, machinery, cranes, tackle and wheelbarrows for loading, unloading and stocking goods	50
		Automatic feed electric welding apparatus	10
	62	Steam boilers of more than 50 sq. metres heating surface, over 180 lb. working pressure	

NEW ZEALAND

Protection against forest and timber insect pests

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of October 30, 1964, page 977, a notice was published about an announcement made on July 3 by the New Zealand Forest Service recommending that New Zealand importers and manufacturers should inform all overseas suppliers of the provisions of the Forests Act 1949, which prohibits the importation of forest produce infected by live insects or disease organisms. The announcement also recommended that overseas suppliers should be asked either to treat any wooden containers or to accompany them with an inspection certificate to the effect that they were free from bark and insects.

The New Zealand authorities have agreed to continue to accept a form of certificate or declaration made by exporters and it is, therefore, in the interests of United Kingdom exporters to ensure that packing cases are thoroughly inspected before rendering a certificate to this effect. Failure of the present system would inevitably lead to stringent regulations involving compulsory treatment or a form of official certification.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320).

THAILAND

Exchange and trade controls

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE in Thailand has recently announced that tourists might take out with them precious stones, gold and

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THAILAND, *continued*

platinum ornaments valued at less than Baht 10,000 (£172) without an export licence; exports of such articles not taken out by tourists might be made freely up to a value of less than Baht 5,000. Residents going abroad might take out with them the above-mentioned articles if used as personal ornaments. Previously, exports of gold, platinum, and precious stones were subject to licensing. Since March of this year exports of raw sugar also require a licence from the Economic Affairs Ministry.

The control on imports of foreign currencies has been relaxed. Authorized Banks (excluding branches) are now allowed to bring into Thailand each month foreign currencies amounting to less than the equivalent of £3,500. Travellers may take into Thailand foreign currencies for their personal expenses amounting to less than the equivalents of £200 a person and £400 a family travelling under a single passport or travelling through the port of Bangkok; the previous limits were the equivalents of £180 and £360 respectively. Persons other than authorized banks may bring into Thailand foreign currencies amounting to less than the equivalents of £100 by mail. The importation of foreign currencies not specified above requires approval, as follows: (1) the import of foreign currencies through the port of Bangkok must be approved by a competent officer of the Bank of Thailand; and (2) foreign currencies not exceeding the equivalents of £300 brought in through a customs station or stations located in the same area as the city hall require approval from the Governor of the district. Where customs stations are located outside the city area, approval must be obtained from the customs authorities. Foreign currencies imported in an amount exceeding the fixed limit must be approved by the Under-Secretary of State for Finance in Thailand.

INDIA

Import policy

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 8 (page 128) about the liberalization of the Indian import policy. At the same time the Government of India has also decided to abolish, with immediate effect, the Export Promotion Schemes providing for the grant of import entitlement licences.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. 7877, Ext. 2277).

Excess consignments of goods

INDIAN GOVERNMENT import regulations require all imports into India to be licensed; such licences being issued on a c.i.f. value basis. Goods shipped in excess of the licensed value are regarded as unlicensed imports and the importer or owner concerned is liable to penalties under the 1962 Indian Customs Act. The Import Trade Control authorities will not regularize the excess by the issue of an ex-poste-facto licence nor will they amend existing licences to cover an excess once shipment has been made.

Fines or penalties imposed in respect of unauthorized imports are likely to be heavy and may lead to confiscation of the goods or prosecution of the importer or owner. In special circumstances the reshipment of the goods may be allowed, but the fine or penalty may still be imposed. It is, therefore, important that British exporters should be careful to avoid excess shipments.

Should it become apparent that a consignment will be in excess of the licensed value, the exporter should withhold shipment and provide the Indian importer with full details in order that application may be made to the appropriate authority for amendment of the licence. It must be noted, however, that there is no certainty that an amendment will be granted, and it is strongly advised that shipment should be withheld until the matter is clarified. Applications made after shipment will not be considered by the Import Control Authority.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2277).

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Abbey 7877, Ext. 3038) who compile the half-yearly index to the* JOURNAL.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICES R991 and R1036, published in the Republic of South Africa Government *Gazette* of July 1, set out the following amendments to the Republic's customs tariff:

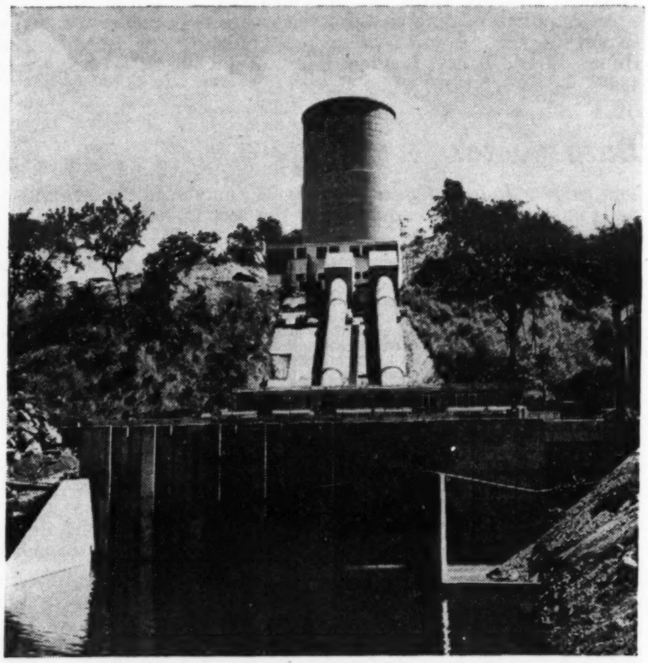
I Tariff Heading	II Statistical Unit	III Rate of Duty General	IV MFN	V Preferential
R991 Chapter 58 By the substitution for note 3 to Chapter 58 of the following: '3. (A) For the purposes of heading No. 58.05, the expression "narrow woven fabrics" means: (a) Woven fabrics of a width not exceeding 30 centimetres, whether woven as such or cut from wider pieces, provided with selvedges (woven, gummed or made otherwise) on both edges; (b) Tubular woven fabrics of a flattened width not exceeding 30 centimetres; and (c) Bias binding with folded edges, of a width when unfolded not exceeding 30 centimetres. Narrow woven fabrics in the form of fringes are to be treated as falling within heading No. 58.07. (B) For the purposes of sub-heading No. 58.05.30, the expression "electrical tape or webbing" means any tape of narrow woven fabrics which complies with the requirements of British Standard Specification No. 633 of 1950, as amended in 1954, but the following tolerances are allowed: Yarn count . . . . 20% Number of ends . . . 15% Number of picks per in. . . 20% Thickness . . . . 10%'				

NOTE: Note 3 to Chapter 58 is amended to indicate the requirements applicable to electrical tape or webbing of subheading No. 58.05.30.

R1036

25.32 By the insertion after sub-heading No. 25.32.20 of the following:
25.32.30 Lithium ore . . . . lb. Free

NOTE: The duty on lithium ore is reduced from 10 per cent to Free.



Dr. Hastings K. Banda, Prime Minister of Malawi, opened, on July 5, the first stage of Malawi's £2.4 million hydro-electric scheme at Nkula Falls. Equipment for the power station has been supplied from Britain by The English Electric Company under a contract awarded in 1964 *worth over £1½ million. The order covered* 8,000 *kilowatt generating units with ancillary works, transformers and switchgear which will provide electricity for the new light industries which are developing in the Blantyre area of the Southern Province.*

Customs tariff application

ACCORDING TO TELEGRAPHIC advice received from Pretoria, Customs Tariff Application List Number 416, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of July 8 contains the following applications for increases in duty:

1. Application for an increase in the duty on BERETS from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 35 per cent *ad valorem* or 70 cents per dozen whichever is the greater.
2. Application for an increase in the duty on PICKS and FORKS of a kind mainly used in agriculture from free of duty to 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

Those British trade organizations thought to be interested in this application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to made representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organization should, therefore, first contact that body. If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting references CRE 1431/66 and CRE 1432/66.

RHODESIA

Customs tariff changes

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Tariff) (Amendment) Notice, 1966 (No. 2) published as Rhodesian Notice No. 446C on June 23, amends the Rhodesian Customs Tariff as follows:

PART II (Britain pays the Column B rate of duty)

Tariff Item	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
50	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution of: 50 Spirits: (a) (i) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits (except bitters) exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit per imperial proof gal.	£9 9s. 10d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.
	(ii) Bitters per imperial proof gal.	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 8s. 0d.	£2 5s. 0d.	£2 5s. 0d.
	(*b*) Other spirituous liquors, exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit, n.e.e.: (i) Brandy per imperial proof gal.	£9 9s. 10d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.
	(ii) Gin per imperial proof gal.	£9 9s. 10d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.
	(iii) Whisky per imperial proof gal.	£9 9s. 10d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.
	(iv) Other per imperial proof gal.	£9 9s. 10d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.
	(*c*) Plain or rectified spirits per imperial proof gal.	£9 9s. 10d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.
	(*d*) Rum per imperial proof gal.	£10 3s. 6d.	£8 4s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.
	(*e*) Methylated spirits exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit: (i) Coloured methylated spirits per imperial proof gal.	£0 2s. 0d.	£0 1s. 3d.	£0 1s. 3d.	£0 1s. 3d.
	(ii) Other per imperial proof gal.	£9 9s. 10d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.	£8 1s. 6d.
	Notes: (1) For the purpose of paragraphs (*b*) and (*d*) of this item no allowance will be made for under proof in excess of 22 per cent. (2) Coloured methylated spirits means unsweetened and unflavoured spirits methylated by such means as may be prescribed by regulation for the preparation of coloured methylated spirits produced within Rhodesia to every hundred gallons of which has been added three-eighths of one gallon of mineral naphtha (petroleum oil) and not less than one-fourtieth of an ounce by weight of powdered methyl violet dye.				
53	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution of: 53 Cigars and cigarillos per lb. and in addition *ad val*	£0 15s. 0d. 15%	£0 13s. 0d. 15%	£0 13s. 0d. 15%	£0 13s. 0d. 15%
54	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution of: 54 Cigarettes. per lb. and in addition *ad val*	£1 0s. 0d. 15%	£0 18s. 0d. 15%	£0 18s. 0d. 15%	£0 18s. 0d. 15%
57	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution of: 57 Tobacco, manufactured: (*a*) Cigarette per lb.	£0 15s. 0d.	£0 13s. 0d.	£0 13s. 0d.	£0 13s. 0d.
	(*b*) Other, n.e.e. per lb.	£0 8s. 6d.	£0 6s. 6d.	£0 6s. 6d.	£0 6s. 6d.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Harmonization of import duties

THE CAMEROON authorities have announced that complete Customs harmonization will be applied in Cameroon as from July 1, 1966. From that date the UDEAC (Equatorial African Customs and Economic Union) tariff will be applied in its entirety. The Import Turnover tax, set at 10 per cent of the duty-paid value, and the Loading and Unloading taxes, Municipal tax, Phytosanitary tax and Veterinary tax, will all now be levied on imports to West as well as to East Cameroon. The internal compensatory duty on imports passing from West to East Cameroon is abolished, and the UDEAC Decree 65/DF/567 of December 31, 1965, will be applied throughout the Federation.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (KINSHASA, EX-LEOPOLDVILLE)

Import duty and Statistical tax amendments

VARIOUS AMENDMENTS have been announced by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the rates of duty levied on imports. In addition, the Statistical tax has been increased from 1 per cent to 3 per cent as from April 15, 1966.

The text (in French) of these amendments may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

MOROCCO

Global import quotas, 1966

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS should be made to the list of global import quotas for 1966 as published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 10, 1966:

Quota No. 118: delete 'Raw materials for aerated beverages' and substitute 'Raw materials for aerated beverages and mixtures of essential oils for all industries.'

Quota No. 128: delete '160*' and substitute '1,600*'.

Quota No. 150: delete '300' and substitute '600.'

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Common customs tariff

THE TREATY OF ROME lays down that member states' national external tariffs on industrial products shall move towards the Common Customs Tariff in three moves, the first move to be achieved on January 1, 1962 by reducing by 30 per cent the difference between national tariffs as at January 1, 1957 and the Common Customs Tariff; the second move to be made on January 1, 1966 by reducing the difference by a further 30 per cent, and the third move by the entry into force of the Common Customs Tariff by January 1, 1970 at the latest.

The first and second moves were accelerated, the second move being made on January 1, 1963. Details of this second move were given on page 1423 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 21, 1963.

In calculating these changes in national tariffs member states, by agreement, worked towards the Common Customs Tariff reduced by 20 per cent to take account in the first move of the results of the 1960-1961 GATT tariff negotiations, and in the second move of the possible outcome of the current Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations. This agreement expired on December 31, 1965.

The Council of the EEC decided in April 1966 to continue until June 30, 1967, the reduction of the Common Customs Tariff by 20 per cent for those products for which tariff reductions will probably be applied in the Kennedy Round.

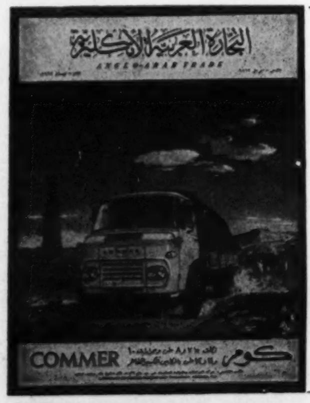
As from July 1, 1966 it will therefore be necessary for member states to recalculate their national external tariffs for other products, aligning them on the Common Custom Tariff without any reduction.

The *Journal Officiel des Europèenes* dated June 27, 1966 contains the text of the Decision dated June 14, 1966 giving details of the tariff items to which the 20 per cent reduction will continue to apply after June 30, 1966.

Member states, with the exception of Italy, have now published details of the changes made in their national external tariffs to take account of the arrangements described above.

Announcements in respect of France, Germany and Benelux are given on this page and pages 193 and 194.

An announcement in respect of Italy will be published as soon as it is available.



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FRANCE

Modifications to French customs tariff

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of June 26 announced modifications to the French Customs Tariff resulting from amendments to the Common External Tariff (see announcement above).

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Exts. 479 or 480).

Duty quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of June 28 announced the amounts of the following duty-free quotas for the second half of 1966:

Tariff No.	Description	Amount metric tons net
73.15 A IV b 1	Wire rod with a diameter of between 4.5 and 6 mm. and a carbon content of between 0.62% and 0.74%	3,000
	Wire rod with a diameter of between 4.5 and 13 mm. and containing 0.60% to 1.05% of carbon; 0.05% or less of sulphur or phosphorus, taken together; 0.10% to 0.25% of silicon; 0.1% or less of all other components, taken together, with the exception of manganese	1,200
73.16 A II b 1	Used rails intended for re-rolling	10,000

The conditions of admission under the above quotas are those laid down in an Order of April 12, 1962, fixing the general conditions of import for duty quotas.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Temporary importation of commercial vehicles

CASES HAVE BEEN increasing recently where commercial vehicles taking goods into France from the United Kingdom, or transiting France to another country, have arrived at the French port of entry without the proper papers. Firms carrying for their own account are particularly reminded that sufficient time must be allowed before the journey is undertaken to get their applications approved. At least two, and preferably three weeks should be allowed for the permit to be returned.

The British Embassy in Paris have revised their memorandum on the temporary importation of commercial vehicles, and copies may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or from Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 353, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Import regulations for meat etc. for human consumption

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of June 24, announced that the list of abattoirs and processing establishments in Britain inspected and approved by the competent authorities in Britain and accepted by the French authorities, should be extended by the addition of the following abattoirs and processing concerns.

Name and address	Approval No.
Abattoirs	
City Meat Wholesalers Ltd. Waltham Abbey Abattoir, Chingford, Essex	EWS. 44
Luton Abattoir, Luton, Beds..	EWS. 46
Northampton Wholesale Meat Traders Ltd., Northampton	EWS. 48
Cavaghan and Gray Ltd., Bacon Factory, Carlisle, Cumberland	EWS. 49
H. J. Rowley, Kidderminster Abattoir, Kidderminster, Worcs.	EWS. 50
C. Clutton and Sons, Tyddin Daniel, Nr. Wrexham, Denbigh	EWS. 51
Manchester Meat Ltd., Pendleton, Salford, 6. . . .	EWS. 52
British Beef Company, West Ham, London, E.16. . .	EWS. 47
George Adam and Son Ltd., Fulney, Spalding, Lincs. .	EWS. 53
Fraserburgh Municipal Slaughterhouse, Fraserburgh, Aberdeen	S. 12
Frank Gysels Ltd., Damside, Cupar, Fife, Scotland . .	S. 13
Processing Establishments	
C. Shippam Ltd., East Walls, Chichester	EWP. 7
Harceys Belgravia Foods Ltd., Marlborough Road, London, N.19	EWP. 2

The abattoir listed below should be deleted from the list of approved establishments published in the *Journal Officiel* of July 11, 1965:

Thomas Borthwick and Sons Ltd., Ross on Wye, Hereford	EWS. 26

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

PORTUGAL

Declarations of cargo

THE PORTUGUESE authorities have announced that as from July 1, 1966, no consular invoices (otherwise known as Declarations of Cargo) will be required for goods destined for any part of the Portuguese territory. Consular invoice fees have also been abolished.

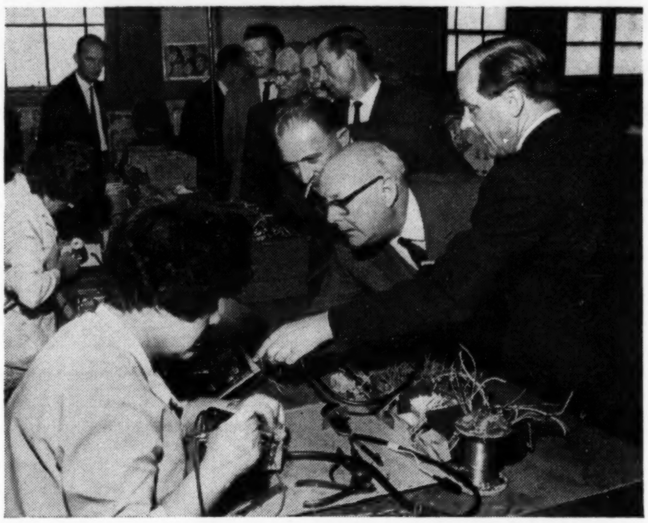
The new arrangements apply to shipments of EFTA goods to continental Portugal and/or the adjacent islands of Madeira and the Azores, and supersede those published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated December 17, 1965.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Common external tariff

TO TAKE ACCOUNT of recent changes in the Common External Tariff (see announcement on page 192) the Federal German Government has published Decrees Nos. 43, 44 and 45 amending the Federal Customs Tariff (Bundesgesetzblatt, Part II, 1966, No. 28). The Decrees came into effect on July 1, 1966. A full text, together with details of the amended rates of duty, can be inspected at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).



The H.E.V.A.C. Association at the invitation of the British National Export Council were responsible for the recent visit from Belgium of installers, contractors and buyers of gas fired central heating equipment. The trade mission visited several prominent United Kingdom manufacturers of gas appliances and ancillary equipment. Photograph above shows the visitors at the Sperryn & Co. Ltd Cannock factory where Mr. G. Sperryn Managing Director, (*right*) *explains a point in the assembly of gas control equipment.*

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A BELGIAN MINISTERIAL Order of June 24, 1966 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 123 of June 28), contains *ADDITIONS* to the list of goods (reproduced below) to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty during 1966 up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from *non-EEC* countries. Goods imported under a duty tariff quota may *NOT* be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they are imported.

The Order came into force with effect from May 1, 1966, for molasses, and with effect from June 16, 1966, for herrings.

ADDITIONS

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)		Duty-free or Reduced duty (Per cent)	
		OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1966)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1966)	OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1966)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1966)
ex 03.01 B I a 2	Herrings, fresh, chilled or frozen, destined for processing	2,000*	700 1,000 †	Free	Free 0·5
17.03 B III	Molasses destined for the manufacture of citric acid.	—	5,000 ‡	—	5·7
17.03 B IV	Other molassses, not specified	—	35,000 ‡	—	19·5

* Quota for the period from July 12, 1965, to February 14, 1966, inclusive.
† Quotas for the period from June 16, 1966, to February 14, 1967, inclusive.
‡ Quotas for the period from May 1, 1966, to August 31, 1966, inclusive.

A previous notice on the Belgo-Luxembourg Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 17, 1966, page 1386.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room 127, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.* (*Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2653-6*), *and not to Her Majesty's Stationery Office.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Suspended duties on some iron and steel products

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have made an Order entitled the Imposition of Duties (Iron and Steel Products) Order, 1966. The effect of the Order is to amend as from July 1 Tariff Headings 73.11 (B) (2) and (3) and to suspend until December 31, 1966, the duties indicated at sub-headings (B) (2) (b) and (B) (3) (a) (iii). The new Tariff Heading reads as follows:

	Licensing Provision	Full	Preferential	Special Preferential	United Kingdom	Northern Ireland
(2) H, I, T and U sections, of which the greatest cross-sectional dimension does not exceed 10 inches:						
(a) H and I sections, of which the height (length of web) exceeds the width (length of flanges) by more than ⅜ inch and the greatest cross-sectional dimension does not exceed 7¼ inches	(a)	30% or £24 per ton*	30% or £24 per ton*	20% or £16 per ton*	18% or £14 8s. 0d. per ton	16% or £12 16s. 0d. per ton
U sections of which the greatest cross-sectional dimension does not exceed 7 inches;						
(b) Other	(a)	30% or £24 per ton*†	30% or £24 per ton*†	20% or £16 per ton*†	18% or £14 8s. 0d. per ton*†	16% or £12 16s. 0d. per ton*†
(3) Angles:						
(a) Of which the sum of the widths of the limbs (measured externally) is not less than 1½ inches and not greater 12 inches:						
(i) Equal angles of which the sum of the widths of the limbs (measured externally) is not greater than 8 inches	(a)	30% or £24 per ton*	30% or £24 per ton*	20% or £16 per ton*	18% or £14 8s. 0d. per ton*	16% or £12 16s. 0d. per ton*
(ii) Unequal angles, of which the sum of the widths of the limbs (measured externally) is not greater than 6½ inches	(a)	30% or £24 per ton*	30% or £24 per ton*	20% or £16 per ton*	18% or £14 8s. 0d. per ton*	16% or £12 16s. 0d. per ton*
(iii) Other	(a)	30% or £24 per ton*‡	30% or £24 per ton*‡	20% or £16 per ton*‡	18% or £14 8s. 0d. per ton*‡	16% or £12 16s. 0d. per ton*‡
(b) Other	—	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free

*Where alternative rates are shown, the rate applicable is whichever is the greater. † The operation of this duty is suspended until December 31, 1966.

The Order also continues until December 31, 1966, the suspension of the customs duties on certain iron and steel products at Tariff Headings 73.10, 73.11 and 73.13, in so far as they apply to iron or steel bars, rods, shapes, sections, sheets and plates.

BENELUX

Amendments to customs import tariff

A BELGIAN Royal Decree of June 23, 1966 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 123, of June 28), provides for modifications to the Benelux Customs Tariff on imports from countries which are **not** members of the European Economic Community. These took effect from July 1, 1966.

These changes result from a recalculation of the alignment of the Benelux tariff with the Common Market External Tariff for certain tariff items (see announcement on page 192).

The text of the above-mentioned Decree (in French) may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

A delegation from the Glass Manufacturers' Federation recently paid a reciprocal fact-finding visit to Czechoslovakia. Pictured here in the Liberec showrooms of Glassexport – the Czech organization responsible for the export of Bohemian glass all over the world – is Mr. J. Bridgens, of Stevens & Williams, Brierley Hill, and Mr. N. Wall, of Steven & Williams, Tipton.

ITALY

Health standards for containers, wrappings and packaging materials

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT in a Ministerial Decree dated April 15, 1966 have amended and brought up to date legislation concerning the health standards for containers, wrappings and packaging materials to be used for foodstuffs or articles of personal use. An earlier notice appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 3, 1963, page 1051.

The decree came into force on May 7. As before, in the case of imports a period of six months' grace is given before they need conform to the regulations, while 12 months is allowed for the liquidation of stocks.

A hand-out on this subject is available from Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449, 450).

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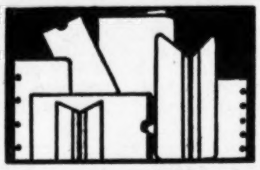

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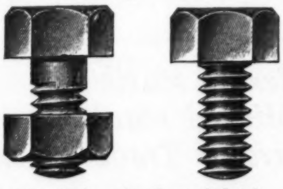

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	This week
Business names registered (A)	4 Feb. 1966
Capital expenditure:	
By industry (Q)	8 July 1966
Distributive and service trades (A)	31 Dec. 1965
Expected capital expenditure (3 times a year)	24 June 1966
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemical industries production (6-M)	20 May 1966
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	6 May 1966
New companies registered (M)	24 June 1966
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	8 July 1966
International trade credit (A)	17 June 1966
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	1 July 1966
Production, exports and orders (M)	1 July 1966
ECGD business (Q)	3 June 1966
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	1 July 1966
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	1 July 1966
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	31 Dec. 1965
Registrations of films (A)	28 Jan. 1966
Trends in film-going (A)	10 Sept. 1966
Food consumption levels (A)	20 Aug. 1965
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	1 July 1966
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	27 May 1966
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	3 Dec. 1965
World trade and production (Q)	10 June 1966
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Trade by air (6-M)	27 May 1966
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	8 July 1966
Value of overseas trade (M)	24 June 1966
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	8 July 1966
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	This week
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	20 May 1966
Business (M)	8 July 1966
Industrial building provisional figures (Q)	6 May 1966
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	1 July 1966
N. Ireland index (M)	8 July 1966
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	1 July 1966
Transactions (Q)	1 April 1966
Investments and earnings overseas (A)	10 June 1966
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	This week
Machine tools deliveries and orders (M)	This week
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (A)	8 April 1966
Analysis of production (Q)	1 July 1966
Deliveries (Q)	13 May 1966
Production (M)	8 July 1966
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	1 July 1966
Motor trades turnover (M)	1 July 1966
Nationalized industries overdrafts (M)	1 July 1966
Partnerships registered (A)	4 Feb. 1966
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	1 July 1966
Transactions (Q)	1 July 1966
Retail prices index (M)	24 June 1966
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	8 July 1966
N. Ireland index (M)	8 July 1966
Shipping movement at UK ports (M)	1 July 1966
Stocks:	
Manufacturers' wholesalers and distributors' (Q)	8 July 1966
Retail (M)	8 July 1966
Retail and wholesale trades (A)	31 Dec. 1965
Textiles:	
Clothing and textiles orders and deliveries (M)	24 June 1966
Cotton production (M)	24 June 1966
Wholesale houses sales (M)	This week
Wool exports (Q)	20 May 1966
Wool output (M)	24 June 1966
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	10 Sept. 1965
UK tourist traffic (M)	17 June 1966
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	25 Feb. 1966
Index nos. (M)	This week

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade addresses	13 May 1966
Board of Trade regional organization	24 June 1966
British and Commonwealth chambers of commerce and other British chambers of commerce and other British business organizations overseas	11 Mar. 1966
British commercial representatives overseas	24 June 1966
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	27 May 1966
ECGD local offices	4 Mar. 1966
Official Receivers' offices	5 Nov. 1965
United States consular offices in the UK	17 June 1966

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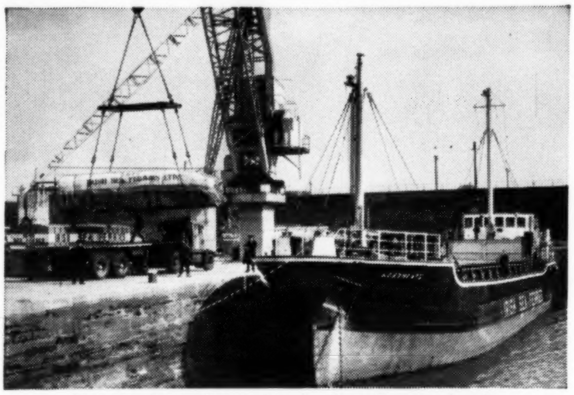
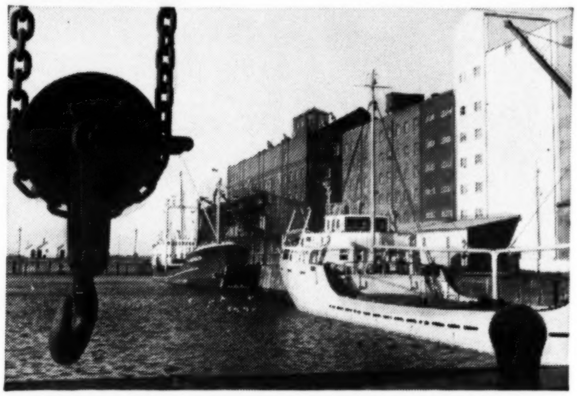


Irish Sea Ferries' container berth at Garston Docks.

A Blue Star liner loading machinery in Ramsden Dock Basin at Barrow Docks.

Bags of synthetic resin, which are palletised on board ship, being discharged to lorries at Fleetwood Docks.



Vessels discharging at the Solway Mill in the New Dock at Silloth.

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Full information from:
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Docks Manager, Barrow and Silloth, Dock Office,
Ramsden Dock Road, Barrow-in-Furness. Tel: 2911
Docks Manager, Dock Office, Fleetwood. Tel: 2323

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